PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 50,818—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND CHUBB'S LOCKS

Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF RESISTING SAFE.

BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	17th Oct.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.I. AUSTRALIA	6961	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	330	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,251	350	7th Dec.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 360	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Oct., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA." 867 tons, on the 20th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 17th Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 15th Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 15th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 20th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1896.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
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Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		6 0
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Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 30th October, 1896, for works in the Compound of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, viz. :—

(1). Constructing Quarters for Warrant Officers and Stewards. Value of work is about Rs. 38,000.

(2). Constructing Out-Building for Warrant Officers and Stewards. Value of work is about Rs. 9,760.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 13th October, 1896.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Fifth (interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half Share for the first half-year ending 30th June, 1896, is made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1896, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th October, 1896 on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૦,

i.e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 7th October, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED fro n the 10th to the 19th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EASTERN MORTGAGE and AGENCY COMPANY, Ld., have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property of mortgage. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, as Solicitors to the Purchaser, at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to such claims and the same will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuages thereon, situate on the East side of the Matharpakdy Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2130 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Fuzendar or superior Lessor under No. 100 and bounded on the West by the said Matharpakady Road, on the East and North by the property of Gokuldas Madhowji, and on the South by the property of the said Govind Ramji, which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109, and all other if any the hereditaments demised by an Indenture of underlease dated the 27th day of October, 1890, and expressed to be made between Baburao Bhaskar Kira and Krishnabai his wife and Abbaji Bhaskar Kira and Chandrabai his wife of the one part and the said Govind Ramji of the other part, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, with their appurtenances—Dated t.is 13th day of October, 1896.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JIVANJI MANEKJI PRESS, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of Inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, situate at No. 4, Hummum Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, near the Tulsi Pipe, admeasuring 2,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's old Nos. 37, 644, 50, 63, and new Nos. 11908 12813 and 11946, and new survey No.2-1934 and Municipal Ward No, 3459, and Street No. 923, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East partly by the vacant land belonging to A. F. Dessa and partly by the vacant land belonging to Veera Koomar, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to DeMello on or towards the North by the vacant land belonging to the said Jivanji Manekji Press, and on or towards the South by the Municipal Water Course. The said premises formerly stood in the name of Byramji Limji and Lakhs Khima and now stand in the name of the said Jivanji Manekji Press.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની,
લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1896, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1895.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1896.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 28th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
751, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,

Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of HUGHES SYMONS, ESQ.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH STREET, BHULESHWAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 428 of 1895.

Gordhandas Khatao and Muiraj Khatao, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Road, and carrying on business together in partnership as Agents of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the Khatao Mackanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., under the name and style of Khatao Mackanjee and Co., the said Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the said Khatao Mackanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., having their respective registered Offices in House No. 39, Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

C. A. Turner, European, of Malabar Hill, Bombay, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gocaldas Purshotam, the said Gocaldas Purshotam, Ranchordas Gocaldas, Mathooradas Gocaldas, Purmanandas Gocaldas, Morarjee Gocaldas, Madhowdas Gocaldas, the last three being minors by their guardians ad litem, the said Mathooradas Gocaldas and Shamkore Kalu, widow of Soondardas Gocaldas also a minor by her Guardian ad litem Jivraj Hurjeewan, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in House No. Grand Portuguese Church Street, all of whom with the exception of the said C. A. Turner, recently traded together as Cloth Merchants and Commission Agents under the style and firm of Purshotam Shamjee.....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, the 14th day of October, 1896, at 4 p.m., by order of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 21st day of August, 1896, the following property subjec to a charge of Rs. 45 per month for the maintenance of Heerabai, widow of Vithaldas Purshotam, during her life.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or dwelling-house and other houses thereon, erected and built, situate, lying and being on the west side of Portuguese Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing in all 811 sq. yds., little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the west by the property of Gocaldas Madhowjee, on the north by the property of Keshav rao Bhaskerjee, and on the south by the property of Chatoorbhooj Morarjee and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140, new No. 1159, old Survey No. 288 and new Survey No. 425, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 4194, 4465-66, 4467, and 70, and Street Nos. 24-26, 1-2, and 3-6, and are now occupied by the Defendants Gocaldas Purshotam and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, the Plaintiffs' Attorneys, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brough am.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.
1 C B chesnut pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab horse about 14 hands, 8 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 chesnut galloway goes in saddle and harness over 14-1.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and substantialm-ade black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, fancy table ornaments, also an invoice of handsome bentwood furniture by Joseph Kohn, consisting of revolving, office, rocking, piano, and light chairs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines (opposite the New Bungalows) the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, best plateware rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, English dog-cart suitable for a horse, 14-2 to 15 hands, smooth going, good as new strong victoria, English large ice-box, grain-crushing machine, saddles, D. B. 450 express rifle by J. D. DOUGALL, D. B., 12 bore pin-fire gun by J. C. and A. Lord, etc., the property of Captain H. JENNINGS.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office, and bedroom furniture made to order by Mr. Devjee Canjee, superior electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton and by Treacher, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of ALFRED H. ELLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LAND AT WADALA IN SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Balcrishna Rowjee Padte and Bapoojee Gungadhur Padte, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Narrayen Withoo Patell and Waman Narryen Patell, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in the Mori character, dated the 19th day of December, 1892, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, situate at Wadala in Sewree, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,700 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of ground known by the name of Navar Bavla, admeasuring 8,236 square yards, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 212, 91, 48, and 51, new Nos. 15116-14223, and new survey Nos. 18-19. 2307-7-9-10-2308 Collector's old Nos. 124, 127, new No. A 14926, new Survey Nos. 17-2307-6, 6-11-12-2508 and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Boodhla Aitwar, partly by the ground of Gunoo Sammatra, partly by the ground of Lakhoo Amboo, and partly by the ground of Gunoo Gopal Matra on the west by the Sewree Road, and on the north and south by the ground of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPRRTIES AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Balkrishna Rowjee Padte and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Waman Narrayen Patell, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Mori character, dated the 25th day of July, 1892, the following properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, together with the chawl standing thereon, situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 511 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sewree Road, on the north by the property of Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, on the west by the property of Manockjee Bomanjee, and on the south partly by the ground of Dadoo Boodaji and partly by the ground of Dewjee Baloo Patell.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government vacant ground, situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 525 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 61, new No. 14634 and new survey Nos. 9, 16 11-2307 and bounded on the east partly by the property of Damool Bendoo Matra, and partly by the property of Nursoo Luxumon, on the west by the Sewree Road, on the north by the property of Gunoo Gopal Matra, and on the south by the property of Narayen Withoo Patell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD AND BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1896, the following property in two lots :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 8105 and Street Nos. 588 to 594 and 11, Cooper Street, and which ground forms a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2317 and 2369, new Nos. 2374, old survey Nos. 1161 and 1162 and new survey No. 4526, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Parel Road, on or towards the west by a gully and beyond it by Lot No. 2 hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the said Bapty Road, and on towards the south by the property of Abdool Salem, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the owner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the said Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7947 and Street No. 9, Bapty Road, and which ground forms a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2317 and 2369, new No. 9374, old survey Nos. 1161 and 1162, and new survey No. 4526, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a gully and beyond it by Lot No. 1 above described, on or towards the west by the property of Doctor Gilal, on or towards the north by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Abdool Salem, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the owner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustum, and Kola, solicitors, at their office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 15th October, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for DASERA (Hindu) HOLIDAY.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1896, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. D. Gestling, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL COMPOUND non-condensing ENGINE of 20 H. P., by the Glenfield Company, Limited, Kilmarnock.

Dia of H. P. Cylinder ..... 10"
Dia of L. P. Cylinder ..... 16"
Stroke ..... 2 feet.

The Engine is fitted with a governor and moveable gear and is in good condition. It was purchased in 1888. Very little used. Price Rs. 8,921-6-8.

STEAM HAMMER.

A 10 cwt Steam Hammer by B. and S. Massey, Manchester, and in good condition ; perfectly new, never used. Price Rs. 3,569-14-7.

WEIGH BRIDGE.

Length of platform ..... 15' 11"
Breadth ..... 5' 11½"
Fitted with P. W. rails ..... 5' 6"

apart. It is fitted with relieving apparatus which prevents the wear on the knife edges when not in use. It is constructed to weigh four wheeled wagons up to 21½ tons. Makers' name Hodgson and Stead, Manchester. Price Rs. 2,076-12-10.

Reasonable offers for the above Machinery will be considered by the Undersigned.

R. J. W. OATES, Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers may deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8 ; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
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BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allow when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

S. PERRIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.

Fresh Consignments of the BEST VERMOUTH

From the above Firm to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. }	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,365xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial Bk.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10, p. c.	155
Ld. Mge ...					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,199
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brcui's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld ...	500	200	200	11	187½
Chamba ...	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Coimbatore ...	500	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	300
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sahapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahimatapura Cotton Gnd and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	98
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	824
Motisuti Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munnar M. ...	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Prices of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	68-
Sind and Punjab Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	2,950
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	600
Sirah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock ...	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	300		400
The Tapti Valley ...	26,000	500	50	...	67½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,800	1,100	all	100	660
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345			Nil	60
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	785
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,650
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	860
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	1,080
Coimbatore ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	640
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	535
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,015
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	690
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	675
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	730
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills ...	500	500	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	300	300	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,230
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jewraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	925
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	550
Kamani ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	800
Khandesh ...					50
Khatau Makanjee Co., Ld ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Kilachand ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Kohinoor ...	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	260xd
Leopold ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lord Reay Mfg.					350
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,360
Mazagon ...	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	145
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	Fa
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,300
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	860
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,235
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,100
Shahlaore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,625
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Maharatta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	365
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,600	500	500	25	375
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	660
Sassoon and Alliance ...	,000	00	500	dvd Rs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	60	510
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	550
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	558	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	850
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	310
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
BackBay Baths	500	30	50	1	5
Badhan Pile...	5,000	100	100	12	160
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,400
Bo. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,610
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	300	300	dvd Rs16	200xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	365
Karrachee Landing ...	500	600	300	30	200
Marsha & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.5	98xd
Port Canning Co ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	480
Soundy & Co...	2,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,630	100	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	135	135
Telephone Co.	2,500	251	100	dvd Rs11	3 2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	27-2
Gold Leaf ...	"	27-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	"	26-14 "
Do. do. new ...	"	26-12 "
Australia bar Gold ...	"	26-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	"	26-3
Sovereigns ...	"	17-3
Do. Dresden ...	"	17-1
Silver 11 ...	"	26
Pice, Bo. 274 ...	"	204

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 54m. Sun sets, 5h., 38m. High water, 5-27m., 5-31a. Low water, 0-39m., 11-26a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Gymkhana Golf Handicap competition.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Gisela, Bangalore, and Lang Bank entered the dock yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Rajana, residing at Lower Colaba, was, on Monday, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a deep gash on his throat, alleged to have been self-inflicted by means of a razor. The man was goaded to the commission of the offence, because he did not like to accompany his master to Nepaul. He is now lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

A BURGLAR DISTURBED.—Abdul Hoosein Essufalli, residing on the third floor of a house, in Abdul Rahiman Street, locked the door of his room, about 9 o'clock, on Monday night, and went out. On his return home, about midnight, he found the place had been broken into by wrenching the lock off the door, and on entering it, discovered that a cupboard had been forced open, and the whole of its contents, consisting of wearing apparel and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 175, strewn about the floor. It is surmised that the thief must have been disturbed by one of the other residents of the building when preparing to walk off with the property in question.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, aged forty, the wife of one Madarbux Haji Berati, a kite-maker, residing at Jail Road. About 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, deceased was going to the water-closet, carrying a burning kerosine oil lamp in her hand, when one end of her saree caught fire. She was extensively burnt all over her left side, left arm, and left leg, the skin being peeled off in places and hanging in shreds. Ameena's screams for help awoke her husband, and he ran to her assistance and extinguished the flames. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained under treatment, but she grew worse and died on Monday afternoon. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—It has been very hot here for the past few days, the thermometer registering 102° here and 95° at Dhola. The breeze falls during the night and blows again in the small hours of the morning. The crops are likely to fall far below the estimate, late rain having held off. An eight-anna crop only is expected, and in some districts only 5 annas. Grass fetches very high prices, so does grain, being Rs. 50 for kalsi (20 maunds). Wheat is selling at 18 seers per rupee, bajri and jowari crops are entirely damaged, but the condition of wheat and gram might be amended, if it rains before the end of this month.—A pointsman died of hydrophobia in Ghadechi Hospital. He was bitten by a rabid dog, a fortnight ago, and failed to couterize the wound. The symptoms of the disease began to show themselves, and he died shortly afterwards.—Some thieves were discovered scaling a wall of the house of one Hormasjee Umrigar, a well-known merchant here. They made off on an alarm being raised.

DAIVADNYA CASTE FUND MEETING.—The report furnished relating to this meeting, writes a correspondent, signing himself "Fair Play," has taken me and many others by surprise. The split referred to by your correspondent had nothing whatever to do with the meeting as there is a distinct ruling to the effect that in case there are factions in the caste, the same will not in any way interfere with the management of the fund. The Rs. 25,000 bequeathed by the late Hon'ble Jagonnath Shunkershet have no connection whatever with this fund. There were 33 requisitionists, and they underwent both trouble and expense to convene this meeting after a lapse of eighteen years. It would not, therefore, have been to their interest to stop the business of the meeting specially convened by them. When all the previous efforts of the opponents for not allowing the meeting to be held had failed, they had no alternative left but to create confusion and mischief in the meeting itself. They were not amenable to any reasonable proposal. They put forward as chairman, a man who had not, in the opinion of the majority, any special qualification for conducting the business.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at De Lisle Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Salamoodin Janutali, aged nineteen years, lately a clerk in the service of Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim. The deceased resided at Khoja Mohalla, with a friend, named Dhalla Somji, also a clerk in the service of Ebrahimbhoy Babani & Co. About 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Salamoodin visited his friend, Dhalla, at the New Mill, which is being erected by his masters, at De Lisle Road. About 5-30 p.m., at the suggestion of the deceased, they agreed to have a bath in the mill tank, and accordingly, in company of two other men, they proceeded to the tank. The deceased undressed himself and stood on the wall of the tank, waiting for his companions, who were preparing to enter the water. In the meanwhile Salamoodin noticed a plank floating on the surface of the water near the spot where he was standing, and stooped down to catch hold of it, when he accidentally slipped into the water and sank, never rising to the surface of the water again. An alarm was raised, when two labourers, who were working in the mill at the time, jumped in and dived, but failed to recover the body. The police were informed, and they dragged the tank until 7 p.m., but with no better result. They again dragged the tank on the following day and succeeded in recovering the body of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

THE UNIVERSITY P. E. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following few lines in your valuable journal? Your correspondent, signing himself "A student studying for the Previous Examination," seems to me to be a resident of Bombay, otherwise the suggestions made were not expected from him. He suggests to the University to give the students two papers on Monday, the 2nd November, and allow them three holidays from Tuesday to Thursday. In the suggestion there is much of selfishness, looking to the fact that the majority of the students are from the Mofussil. I am at a loss to understand what convenience would be secured by the arrangement proposed to the Mofussil students, who have to put up mostly in the so-called wretched native hotels, about which the less said the better. You know, Sir, that these students in some cases have to wait for their oral examination for about a month, so it would be more convenient if they are examined from Monday up to Wednesday, *i.e.*, on three successive days according to the University programme, and allowed free choice to return to their native places to join their hearths and homes in their Diwali holidays. Really speaking the Diwali (proper) holidays commence from Thursday, the 5th November, and students, whose turn for oral examination is not near, can go to their parents, etc., to enjoy the remainder of it as best they can. As these students are orally re-examined in two batches, many students will consider it a boon to be allowed to go especially in these days of fearful bubonic fever raging in your midst, which, I hope, by the grace of God and by the energetic efforts of the Municipality, will entirely disappear by that time. The suggestions made by the student will not, therefore, in my humble opinion, tend in the least to the comforts of the students, and hence they are not worth considering. Some Moffusil students will dotheir best to catch the first traina vailable to return to their respective places, after they give in their written answer to the examiners on Wednesday, when their oral examination is at a distance, the number of whom would not be small. If the examination cannot be transferred to the second week, as proposed by "Spark," or if the University cannot find its way to hold in abeyance the oral examination in the interest of the student world, which would be considered a heavenly gift if so arranged, then let the original programme be gone through and no further mischief be meant for the poor yearning parents living in the Moffusil, who, very naturally and longingly, wish for the return of their dear ones to their pleasing society.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Sangamners, Oct. 11.

THE weather in Calcutta has now taken a turn in the right direction, and on Tuesday and Wednesday last the wind was veering to the north and temperature consequently fell. It is hoped there that the last of the stifling heat which prevailed throughout September has finished.

IN an article in the current *Scribner*, a description is given of the special cycle paths which are being laid along the roadside in the States. They cost from £20 to £30 per mile, though they are from four to seven feet wide, and are composed of soft coal, cinders or screened gravel.

THE following changes have taken place in the Royal Artillery:—P. Battery, R.H.A., from Aldershot to Ipswich; the 3rd Field Battery, from Aldershot to India (Saugor); the 11th Field Battery, from Clonmel to Limerick; the 30th Field Battery, from Colchester to India (Fyzabad); the 58th Field Battery, from Woolwich to Clonmel; the 61st Field Battery, from Aldershot to Hilsea; the 62nd Field Battery, from Ipswich to Aldeshot; the 63rd Field Battery, from Aldershot to Bristol; the 67th Field Battery, from Limerick to Woolwich; and the 75th Field Battery, from Bristol to Colchester.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

THE FARBWERKE VORM MEISTER LUCTUS AND BRUNING VS. THE FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER AND COMPANY.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Payne Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for a rule *nisi* against the defendants in order to restrain them or their agents from importing into Bombay, or elsewhere in British India, and from selling or exposing for sale, any alezerine in tins bearing labels calculated to deceive purchasers that such alezerine was of the plaintiff's manufacture. The plaintiffs carry on business in Germany, and the suit was instituted by their constituted attorney, Mr. R. W. Ehlers. They said that they carry on the business of manufacturing alezerine and anilin dyes in Germany, and had since 1894 been exporting for sale in Bombay and other places in India large quantities of alezerine in lumps in tins, bearing labels being a device of flowers on a gold coloured ground. The plaintiffs' alezerine was known and distinguished by the name of "Phool cchap" or flower brand. They had recently discovered that the defendants had been importing and selling in Bombay alezerine in tins bearing labels designed in imitation of the plaintiffs' labels so as to render it probable that dealers and dyers might purchase the same in the belief that they were purchasing "Phool cchap" or flower brand, manufactured by the plaintiffs. The latter objected to the defendants' use of the labels and gave notice to them, but their agent, Mr. Vernon C. Vernon, carrying on business in Bombay, denied that the plaintiffs had any cause of complaint in respect thereof.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Macpherson, granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from importing or selling the dyes in tins bearing labels said to be a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER VS. KHATIZABEEBEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs.1,345-6-4, alleged to be due on account of certain arrears of property tax by the sale of the property, and to recover personally from the defendants the sum of Rs. 195-8-11. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Hivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the Municipality; and Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering his judgement, said the defendants had put in a written statement, and their counsel argued among other things that the claim was barred by limitation, and that the bill for the tax had not been presented to the persons primarily liable to pay the tax. One of the defendants was the purchaser in 1892 of certain property, which was bought in his son's name, but by another deed of 1893, it was assigned to the defendant. At the time of the purchase, the larger portion of the property tax now claimed was due, and a small portion had accrued due since the purchase. The amount of the tax due had been proved by the evidence of Superintendent Almeida, who said he had checked the list with the municipal assessment book. The correctness of the figures was not disputed, but Mr. Russell urged that the court should hold that the assessment was erroneous, because part of the property assessed as a quarry had not been used as such during the period covered by the bills. He had referred to section 525 of the Municipal Act, but that section did not entitle a defendant to dispute the correctness of the assessment book, which, under section 190, should be accepted as conclusive evidence of the amount of each property on which the tax was leviable. The court then, in the present suit, in which the point at issue was the amount of property tax leviable, could not go behind the assessment book. If there had been any informality, clerical error, omission or other defect in the assessment, and in consequence special damage was caused to the defendants, they could sue for compensation. But it was to be remembered that, so far as the evidence in the case went, there was nothing to indicate any informality, clerical error, omission or other defect, for it did not appear that any complaint against the assessment had ever been made under section 162, or any representation for reduction under section 167. His Lordship found that the arrears of taxes claimed were due in respect of properties specified in the plaint, and were a charge upon such properties under section 212. It had been admitted that no defence to the suit could be based on any alleged omission of the Municipality to present bills to the original defaulters. The taxes due being a charge on the property were governed by section 100 of the Transfer of Property Act, and the Municipal Commissioner held the position of a mortgagee, and was entitled to institute a suit for sale. The period of limitation for the suit appeared to be twelve years under section 132 of the Limitation Act, but that question was not argued. The suit had been duly sanctioned by the Standing Committee, but Mr. Russell had argued the Municipal Commissioner was acting oppressively in instituting the suit in the High Court instead of recovering the money due from the original defaulters or from the defendants in the small causes court. As regards the original defaulters, it was not proved that the plaintiffs' agents had failed to take reasonable steps to get the money from them, or that a suit against them would have been fruitful; and as regards the defendant, it was clear that she could not have been sued in the small causes court except in respect of the comparatively small sum said to be due by her personally. In respect of arrears due prior to her purchase, she was not personally a defaulter though the property she had bought remained subject to the charge. Section 212 was a new provision of the law, and the present was the first time that it had been found necessary to apply it, but that fact seemed no sufficient reason for departing from the ordinary rule about costs. Mr. Crawford's evidence shewed that full time for consideration was given to the defendant, who ought to have taken good legal advice and have paid the money when she found the law was against her instead of compelling the Commissioner to file a suit. Under section 212, it was incumbent on purchasers when buying property to ascertain that no property tax was due. The insertion of an advertisement in the newspapers did not relieve them of the necessity of making enquiries on the subject. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree directing that unless the defendants within one month paid the amount claimed and costs to the Municipal Commissioner, the latter was at liberty to apply for an order for sale of the properties, specifying the exact amounts charged on each of the defendants.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Wood, Lt-Col, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, off leave, from New Zealand.
Oldham, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Australia.
Glasgow, Capt, Punjab, The Queens, from New Zealand.
Wanliss, Capt, Bo, 8 Lanc Regt, from leave, from Australia.
Bourke, Surgn-Capt, Beng, I M S, from leave, from Australia.
Vaughan, Lt, Beng, Comt Dept, from leave, from Australia.
Jones, Lt, Beng, Comt Dept, from leave, from Australia.
Sandys, Lt, Punjab, R H A, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 12.

Foster, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.
Bellew, Lt, Beng, 16th Lancers, from England.
Robinson, Lt-Col, Beng, Shropshire Regt, from England.
Hutchinson, Lt-Col, Beng, 13rd Gurkha Rifles, from England.
Vandercay, Lt, Govt of India, Hyd Cont, from leave, from Europe.
Browne, Lt, Beng, R A, from leave, from England.
Fullerton, Surgn-Capt, Beng, I M S, from leave, from England.
Prickett, Col, Beng, A A G, from leave, from England.
Bowles, Major, Beng, R A, from leave, from England.
Cowans, Capt, Punjab, Seaf High, from leave, from England.
Pollock, Major, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Fasken, Major, Punjab, 2nd Sikh, from leave, from England.
Young, Lt, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, from leave, from England.
Fergusson, Surgn-Col, Punjab, A M S, from leave, from England.
Maxwell, Capt, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, from leave, from England.
Lanford, Lt-Col, Ms, 1st M Lancers, off leave, from England.
Coode, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, off leave, from England.
Reed, Lt, Ms, R A, off leave, from England.
Thomson, Surg-Col, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.
Fitzpatrick, Lt, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, to join, from Suakin.
Bowles, Major, Beng, R A, from leave, from England.
King, Lt, Beng, 2nd Manchester Regt, from leave, from England.
Rookes, Lt, Beng, Bhopal Bn, from leave, from England.
Derham, Capt, Ms, E Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 13.

Piers, Major, 10th Bo, L I, on leave, from Satara.
Britten, Lt, 10th Bo, L I, on leave, from Satara.
Hill, Lt, 10th Bo, L I, on leave, from Satara.
O'Brien, Lt, 103d Bo, L I, on leave, from Satara.
Deas, Lt, 10th B.b, L I, on leave, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 11.

Ainslie, Lt, Ms, R E, off leave, to Secunderabad.
Potts, Major, Beng, R H A, off leave, to Lucknow.
Jennings, Capt, Bo, Ord Officer, on leave, to Ootacamand.

OCTOBER 12.

Bellew, Lt, Beng, 16th Lancers, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Robinson, Lt-Col, Beng, Shropshire Regt, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Vaughan, Lt, Beng, Comt Dept. to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Jones, Lt, Beng, Comt Dept, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Jaskin, Major, Punjab, 2nd Sikhs, to rejoin, to Deera Ghazi Khan.
Pollock, Major, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, to rejoin, to Deera Ismail Khan.
Glasgow, Capt, Punjab, The Queen, to rejoin, to Dagshai.
Furguson, Surg-Col, Punjab, A M S, to rejoin, to Kasauli.
Sandys, Lieut, Punjab, R H A, to rejoin, to Umballa.

OCTOBER 13.

Thomson, Surg-Col, Punjab, I M S, to rejoin, to Mian Mir.
Maxwell, Capt, Punjab, 10th Bo, Lancers, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Young, Lt, Punjab, 10th Bo, Lancers, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Wood, Lt-Col, Punjab, 10th Bo, Lancers, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Browne, Lieut, Beng, R A, from leave, to Agra.
Bowles, Major, Beng, R A, from leave, to Darjeeling.
Light, Major, Bo, 17th B I, on leave, to Bhuj.
Smith, Major, Bo, on retirement, to England.
Coode, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, off leave, to Bangalore.
Lawford, Lt-Col, Ms, 14th Lancers, off leave, to Bellary.
Reed, Lt, Ms, R A, off leave, to Belgaum.
Derham, Capt, E Lanc Regt, off leave, to Burmah.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore ...	29·875	NE	3	97·6	67·1	62	...	7·46	...
Sirsa ...	29·865	WSW	1	101·8	66·0	33	...	9·26	...
Delhi ...	29·871	C	1	96·7	65·4	34	...	20·76	−5·47
Agra ...	29·850	WS	3	101·0	68·3	33	...	10·89	−16·16
Cawnpore ...	29·874	WSW	2	99·4	64·0	38	...	12·9	...
Allahabad ...	29·893	C	2	99·1	64·1	50	...	19·84	−16·35
Jhansi ...	29·913	C	1	101·1	70·2	35	...	30·60	−6·71
Jacobabad ...	29·9·0	NW	5	101·0	61·5	31	...	1·8	−0·88
Karachi ...	29·931	E	5	91·8	71·5	70	..	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore ...	29·940	C	2	99·1	68·5	47	...	11·45	−15·69
Ajmere ...	29·952	W	3	95·9	64·2	41	...	24·36	+4·51
Deesa ...	29·957	E	5	99·8	65·0	45	...	25·14	−0·51
Ahmedabad	29·937	NNW	1	99·7	72·6	57	...	31·90	...
Bhuj ...	29·929	W	7	99·0	69·9	71	...	19·38	+5·79
Rajkot ...	29·946	W	7	96·9	67·8	67	...	39·30	+10·66
Veraval ...	29·943	NNW	8	85·6	74·3	85	...	16·87	...
Neemuch ...	29·951	N	7	95·8	66·2	35	...	28·96	−1·52
Indore ...	29·957	NE	1	93·2	63·1	45	...	26·98	−5·57
Sangor ...	29·967	Calm	1	94·3	66·1	37	...	37·15	−8·11
Jubulpore ...	29·965	SE	2	94·0	58·8	59	...	65·35	+9·58
Hoshangabad ...	29·971	Calm	...	94·4	62·7	56	..	41·38	−11·25
Khandwa ...	29·953	Calm	3	98·2	65·6	43	...	33·54	+2·92
Raipur ...	29·928	SW	1	92·8	66·2	53	...	42·22	+14·79
Nagpur ...	29·933	Calm	1	94·8	62·6	57	...	50·27	+5·37
Amraoti ...	29·955	WSW	3	97·2	65·8	34	...	29·79	−2·78
Akola ...	29·960	Calm	1	97·4	60·9	43	...	25·35	−7·45
Surat ...	29·944	Calm	1	91·7	65·5	70	...	42·91	−3·41
Malegaon ...	29·973	Calm	4	96·4	65·3	72	...	22·84	+0·72
Bombay ...	29·941	H	10	88·4	79·8	87	...	86·86	+15·74
Poona ...	29·975	Calm	6	96·0	64·9	65	...	27·40	+4·61
Ahmednagar ...	29·963	Calm	3	95·4	58·5	53	...	15·75	...
Aurangabad ...	29·961	ENE	2	96·4	61·7	33	..	27·59	...
Shol

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints Rs. 4 per doz., quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

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BY APPOINMENT

To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

A FURTHER heavy drop, say of 3-8ths per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 108⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 116. About £100,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were again advanced 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¼ and 2 5-8 per cent., respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 9-16ths per cent. lower, at £60 3-8. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d., to 29 7-8d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 64 3-4 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·84¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-32d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 101¼; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered, at fcs. 25·17.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 41⅛s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 40⅜s. per 416lbs. sellers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market strong; Brown Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs., business done, same shipment, to Havre, market steady; and Linseed at 34⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales including 100 East Indians. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the nearer deliveries, and 3-64d. for the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 4 19-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; but January Futures advanced 11 points, to 7·95 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the American Ports yesterday, were 69,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop to date now give the following comparison with the figures on the two previous years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipt's	69,000	59,000	81,000
Two days' do.	117,000	104,000	127,000
Since 1st September	1,442,000	888,000	1,148,000

SHIPMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—We have now received through Reuter the figures for shipments of *Cotton*, *Cloth*, and *Twist* for the month of September, and below we give our usual comparative Statement, from which it appears that in the principal item of *Plain Cottons*, the missions to this Presidency for last month were smaller, both compared with those for August, and for the same month in 1895, more especially in the former comparison. In *Coloured Cottons* there was a large falling off as against the figures for August; but a small increase compared with the same month last year; while in Printed Cottons a large increase is shown last month compared with August, but hardly any difference in the other comparison. Shipments of Twist were less than half what they were in August, but on about the same scale as last year's sendings for the same time. Taking the completed 9 months' missions to Bombay alone a more or less large increase is shown in every item of Cotton Cloth, compared with the same period last year, and some addition in shipment of Twist.

Bombay:—		Sept. 1896.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.
Plain Cottons	yds...	21,100,000	37,900,000	23,400,000
Coloured "	" ..	4,600,000	7,250,000	3,900,000
Printed "	" ..	6,700,000	1,320,000	6,400,000
Twist "	lbs...	700,000	1,450,000	800,000
Calcutta:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	84,400,000	102,850,000	89,500,000
Coloured "	" ...	4,300,000	4,950,000	2,650,000
Printed "	" ..	4,200,000	5,450,000	4,000,000
Twist "	lbs..	1,000,000	1,050,000	650,000
Madras:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	5,950,000	5,050,000	11,000,000
Coloured "	" ...	1,300,000	900,000	350,000
Printed "	" ...	1,850,000	2,200,000	350,000
Twist "	lbs..	1,300,000	1,300,000	450,000
			For 9 months.	For 9 months.
To Bombay only:—			1896.	1895.
Plain Cottons	yds...		352,100,000	268,100,000
Coloured "	" ...		45,050,000	28,900,000
Printed "	" ...		68,570,000	22,950,000
Twist "	lbs...		8,700,000	8,950,000

COTTON here has been steady in tone to-day, and prices are unchanged. Shippers have bought more freely, their purchases summing up 1,250 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 155-75; 450 Khangaum, at Rs. 178-80; and 300 Karanja, at Rs. 181; but the Mills have taken only 350 Bengal, at Rs. 170-3 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate extent to-day; the feeling in the former market has been firm and that in the latter steady; but prices are all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday, and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton.....	938 bales.
Wheat	4,782 cwt.
Linseed	16,644 "
Rapeseed	13,016 "
Gingelly.....	6,730 "
Poppyseed.....	619 "
Castorseed	8,779 "
Rice	4,382 "

FREIGHTS.—This market is now very firm. Business has been done for Langbank (s) at 3s. per ton for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton, and 13s. 9d. is now being asked for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg. There is little enquiry for room to Havre; but there is no steamer for that port.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d., Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 11-32d., for three months' sight Credits. Rates became firmer, and 1s. 2 7-32d. Bank Demand was obtainable; but Merchants' Bills have remained very scarce. We close firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do. .....1s. 2 11-32d.	do.
Francs do. .....1·50⅝	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened lower again at 102¼ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 102 3-8 for Account, but gained 1-8th per cent. during the day, rates closing at 102 5-8 and 102¼ in the two positions, respectively; 101¼ having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—A moderate amount of business in this market has been reported to-day in the case of Cotton Mill Scrip, when there has been any change in prices, it has been in buyers' favour. In Presses we note the following changes:—A decline of Rs. 5, in New Berar; of Rs. 2½ each in Mercantile and New Indian; in Railways Tapti Valley, are Rs. 3¼ lower; in Miscellaneous Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue; and Rs. 10 in the second. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,395 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	108⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 3-8
Bar Silver	29⅞

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Algeria left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 13.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Bombay to-day.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia passed Suez on the 11th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUSTOOR—October 13, at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, Bai Aimai, wife of Dustoor Manockshaw Ruttonji, and daughter of Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, aged 32. Her Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CADELL—MALLOCK—September 16, at St. Michael's, York Town, John Francis Cadell, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Capt. John Mowbray Cadell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Elizabeth Stobart Raymond, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. T. J. Raymond Mallock, late Royal Fusiliers.

HARF—HEATH—September 17, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon-square, Alfred J. B. Hare, Esq., of India, to Madeline, only daughter of Christopher Heath, Esq., F. R. C. S., 36, Cavendish-square.

DEATHS.

MILES—At Westbourne, Park-road, Harriett Anne Miles, the wife of Gen. J. Miles, Indian Staff Corps.

THOMSON—September 20, in London, Col. George Cafogan Thomson, of Little Thurlow Park, Suffolk, late 1st Bengal Cavalry, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—October 3, at Raipur, C P, the wife of Surg.-Capt W. H. Gray, I M S, of a son.

LAWLESS—October 10, at Rutland House, Chetput, Madras, the wife of W. H. Lawless, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPELL—SMITH—October 7, at Saint Thomas's Church, Calcutta, Alfred Willie Kaston Chapell, eldest son of F. B. Chapell, Esq., Iron Merchant, Plymouth, Devon, to Zoe Dora, eldest daughter of the late G. R. Smith, Esq. Inspector of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway.

McCONECHY—McCALLUM—October 5, at Saint Peter's Church, Negapatam, by the Rev. T. E. Darvall, Daniel Grant McConechey, to Margaret Jane Lockhart, daughter of Peter McCallum, Esq., Helensburgh, Scotland.

DEATHS.

POWELL—October 5, at Calcutta, Henrietta Adeline, the wife of the late Capt. Thomas Powell, aged 65.

SANDERSON—October 6, at Umballa, William George Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sanderson, aged 7 days.

THOMAS—October 9, at Rundall's Road, Madras, Caroline Harriet, the dearly beloved wife of R. C. Thomas.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1896.

MR. H. C. SETALVAD, at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, amongst his uncounted interrogatives, devoted one to an inquiry whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of a Judge of the High Court, a District Judge, a Revenue Officer, and two experienced and competent Native lawyers to consider the possibility of separating judicial from executive functions and for the purpose of formulating a scheme to carry out this reform. The query assumed that such a committee guided by the advice of two Native lawyers could only come to the conclusion that the course proposed would be eminently practicable, for it would be an instruction to them to prepare a scheme for giving it effect. A supplementary question suggested that Government should try the experiment at once in one taluka at least in every district by increasing the number of Subordinate Judges. The separation of the judicial from executive functions is spoken of as a reform; which in the eyes of competent Native lawyers it doubtless would be. But there is grave reason to believe that the effect of such an innovation would be the reverse of "reform" so far as the Mofussil population would be affected. The rural community in every taluka would be handed ever to uncovenanted mercenaries of a judicial class free from any effectual control and practically at liberty to give or withhold justice as might seem good in their own eyes. In the Mofussil there is no public opinion, no publicity to supply the absence of administrative supervision. The Legal member of Council, Mr. Birdwood, replied to the question that in the absence of evidence proving that the present system of criminal administration is not suited to the circumstances of the Mofussil or that public inquiry by a committee would add to the information already available on the point, or be otherwise advantageous, the Government would not adopt the suggestion. It was intimated that the question whether the administration of criminal justice can be concentrated more completely in the hands of purely judicial officers is about to come up for consideration by the Government before long. It is to be hoped that when it does come before Government it may be considered from the point of view of the general interest rather than that of any particular class. The stock subject of the separation of the judicial from the executive power in India is usually dealt with by those who approve and desire that measure, those who disapprove of it saying nothing, and lying low. That the operation would cost the treasury—that is the tax-payer—a good deal of money before all was done is so generally understood that Lord Kimberley, familiar as he is with the machinery of Indian administration as known theoretically to past and present Secretaries of State who have never set foot in India, adduced as the chief reason for not accepting the proposed change, the fact that it would entail great additional expense. Sir Charles Elliott, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly* for October, objects to the assumption that the change would be good in itself, and that if it did not cost a great deal of money it should be carried out as a means of improving the administration of justice in India. He maintains that a change which would deprive the subordinate judicial service of the guidance and control ensured by the present system and, substitute the nominal control of the District Judges, who do not move about in their districts and could not inspect the subordinate courts, would result in laxity and dilatoriness of procedure highly detrimental to the interests of those resorting to them for justice. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is satisfied that the existing system has distinct merits and advantages; that it in no way trenches, as alleged, on the independence of the Subordinate Magistrates, and that while there are weighty arguments against its modification, no valid proof has been adduced of any evil arising from it. He maintains that the success of British administration in India has been the adoption of the Oriental view that all power must be collected in the hands of a single official, so that the people may know to whom they are to look as the visible representative of Government with whom they have to deal. The English idea of distributing powers amongst a variety of officials and boards, Lords-Lieutenant, Sheriffs, Petty Sessions, Quarter Sessions, Vestries, Boards, Councils, and the like, is incomprehensible to the native of India, who never had experience of anything of the kind.

On the Continent the executive head of a department or district, the Prefect, more nearly resembles the Collector or District Magistrate in India, than any official in England. The threads of administration are collected in his hands, so that he may have a knowledge of all that goes on under his jurisdiction and be responsible to the Government for the efficient working of the whole. The District Judge is set apart for Sessions Trials, and the technical work of Civil Justice, which keep him fully occupied in one centre. The District Magistrate, who for nearly half the year is on tour throughout the district, inspecting and reporting, has the supervision of the Subordinate Magistrates, who dispose of simple criminal cases and send the more serious to the Sessions. Now it so happens that these functions by no means exhaust the duties of that class of magistrates. They have the charge of the District Treasury, of the Record Room, of the establishment for serving processes, of excise, of registration, of income-tax. They have their share in the collection of the land revenue, cesses, in settlements, and other details of administration. Where there are four or more Subordinate Judges, one or two are, so far as may be, employed on criminal work, the others dealing with revenue and other matters. But that is not possible in all cases or at all times, or where there are less than four Subordinate Magistrates. Sometimes there are few or no criminal cases; at some seasons they come in a rush and should be dealt with without delay. If men are kept exclusively at executive work, their knowledge of criminal procedure grows rusty, and they do not perform their judicial duties satisfactorily. It is, therefore expedient to keep the work fairly distributed, while making the Subordinate Judges efficient administrators. In that way the district benefits both on the judicial and the administrative side. The Collector can take important criminal cases himself, but as a rule he is so pressed with executive work that he is unable to try perhaps a dozen cases in a year. But it is an advantage that he should be familiar with the procedure of courts; and the details of law. He is able to understand what is required, and on occasions take important cases and show the Subordinate Judges how they should be dealt with. He is the head of the Police Department as he is the head of all other departments in the district; but if he be himself the prosecutor he will not hear the case; he sends it before another court. In Bengal there are three hundred Subordinate Judges. If they were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the District Magistrates they would be practically freed from all supervision. Only rare cases go before the Judges of the High Court on appeal; not perhaps one in a hundred. The allegation that the Collector interferes with the independence of the Subordinate Magistrate, Sir Charles Elliott sets aside as unproved, and in the nature of things practically impossible. It is the duty of the District Judge to advise a young and inexperienced Judge as to the correct procedure, and when particular crimes are rife to direct him to pass adequate sentences in the public interest.

Sir Charles Elliott goes *seriatim* through all the cases—twenty—which Mr. Manmohun Ghose set forth in a memorandum furnished to Mr. Bhownuggree to prove the case for separating the judicial jurisdiction from the executive. Not one shows that there was any attempt to interfere with the independence of the Subordinate Judge. Yet the cases covered the whole period from 1874 to 1896. Some of these cases were certainly presented to Mr. Bhownuggree in a very disingenuous form. A "glaring instance of the system" was given in much detail, setting forth that a man complained to a Deputy Magistrate that the District Magistrate had given him a severe thrashing and showed the marks of injury on his body. "The Deputy Magistrate finding that the complaint was against his own superior officer wrote on the complaint 'The case is manifestly false. I dismiss it and I call upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for bringing a false charge.' In the meantime the man appealed to the Judge of the District against the order dismissing his complaint." The District Magistrate hearing of this wrote to the District Judge stating that under great provocation he had struck the man, "thus admitting the whole case. . . . The only practical inference to be drawn is that subordinates are in great fear of their superiors, upon whom their prospects depend." Mr. Manmohun was counsel in the case; therefore he was aware of important facts which he carefully omitted to mention. The Deputy Magistrate had been given three months' leave of absence through illness from cerebral disease; and the case in question was the first that came upon him on his return to duty. The Government not accounting him responsible for his behaviour directed him to take additional leave and not to return to duty until his recovery was completed. It must be confessed that the rest of the striking cases do not stand the test of examination much better than this. When taken to pieces the "glaring instance of the system" goes to show that it is necessary to supervise the actions of Subordinate Judges who occasionally go off their heads, and that as matters stand the supervision is effectively exercised. It does not appear that the average complainant in Bengal imagines that the Subordinate Magistrate is afraid of his hierarchical superior; he lodges a complaint with the former against the latter as a matter of course, and when it is refused appeals without delay to the Judge for redress. We are not aware that any evidence or even the semblance of evidence has been adduced to show that the supervision of the Subordinate Judges provided for under the existing system has interfered with their independence in the performance of their duties. What is aimed at by the pleaders and lawyers who take that and much else for granted, and as proved without proof, is not to make the Subordinate Judges free from effectual control, but to deprive them of the support now rendered when their inexperience is likely to be overcome by over-assertive members of the bar. The interests of the Mofussil population would not be served by a "reform" which would leave the administration of justice the plaything of pleaders.

THE revenue receipts of the Indian Government Telegraph Office during the last official year which has just been reported upon, show an increase of close on nine and a-half lakhs of rupees. Yet we have no intimation of Government's intention to reduce the price of telegrams, though such reduction has been constantly advocated for several years past. Certainly three lakhs and a-half came off that sum on account of rebate due to the East Indian Railway. The net increase was, therefore, practically six lakhs, a sum which would certainly justify the consideration of a proposal to reduce the charges. The revenue would grow by leaps and bounds, for the public would more readily avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Telegraph Department. The net receipts amounted to eighty-nine and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, equal to five and a-quarter per cent. on the capital outlay. The increase of revenue is due to the larger number of private telegrams, and private traffic is declared to continue exhibiting rapid progress. There was also an increase in State and Press massages, due to the Chitral Relief Operations and the extensive telegraph work which they occasioned. To the growth of the Inland private traffic during the past ten years we would draw the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1886, there were 1,683,758 messages, of the value of Rs. 18,17,798; in the year 1895-96 the number was 3,491,571, of the value of Rs. 34,75,316. Thus during this decade the number of messages increased by over 107 per cent., and their value by over 91 per cent. The result of a reduction in price would be to double the number and their value in a year. It is satisfactory to find that there has been an improvement in the speed of transmission of messages over the principal main routes except between Calcutta and Rangoon. The improvement in speed is most marked between Bombay and Calcutta and Calcutta and Karachi, and in a less degree between Bombay and Madras and Bombay and Karachi The great improvement in speed between Bombay and Calcutta was, it seems, mainly due to the excellent service rendered by two new copper wires *via* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, that between Calcutta and Karachi to re-arrangement of the circuit between Calcutta and Agra, and that between Bombay and Madras to the fast service afforded by the introduction of direct working with Melhuish transformers on three additional circuits during the year. The falling off in speed between Calcutta and Rangoon was due to a severe cyclone which completely wrecked the telegraph lines between Akayab and Maungdaw. Complaints relating to messages were remarkably few during the year. The total was 1,568, equivalent to 0·030 per cent. of the total number of paid messages, of which 817 were admitted. Of those admitted, 179 applied to non-delivery, 180 to del

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

The general tendency among the Liberals seems to be in favour of leaving the leadership of the party unfilled for the present.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

In a speech made by Mr. Asquith, yesterday, he regretted that a passage of Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh, on Friday last, should have been misinterpreted as indicating his Lordship's preference regarding his successor.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

The reports which were current in Rome regarding the Tunisian question and the Franco-Italian relations, are discredited on good authority.

It is not believed that Italy will join in any understanding directed against England for the evacuation of Egypt.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 11.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that the changed tone displayed by England will materially facilitate united European action in regard to the Porte.

THE FENIAN TYNAN.

PARIS, OCT. 11.

The American Ambassador here has telegraphed to Washington that Tynan will be released.

MURDER OF FRENCH SAILORS BY MOORISH PIRATES.

DESPATCH OF FRENCH WARSHIP.

OCT. 13.

Admiral Gervais with two warships has been ordered to proceed to Tangier for the purpose of demanding reparation for the murder of two French sailors and the seizure of five others by the Moorish pirates off Riff.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 2nd inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Ballarat left for Colombo and Australia, at the same hour.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The only business to be brought before the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 15th is the introduction, by the Hon. Mr. Woodburn, of a Bill to provide for exemption from law of certain buildings and lands, property of, or in occupation of, the Government, situate within the limits of the Municipality.

It is understood that a statement will, however, also be made of what the Government will do regarding the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries.

TRANSFERS FROM MILITARY TO CIVIL EMPLOY.

At the next Calcutta Session, to simplify the procedure in obtaining the services of officers of the Indian Medical Service from the Military Department for Civil employment, and *vice versa*, the Government of India have decided that in future the transfers from Military to Civil employ will be arranged in direct communication with the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, reference being made to Government only in special cases.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, OCT. 13.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting will be held, on the Wanowrie Ranges, from the 18th to the 28th November next. A camp will be pitched by the 16th for the accommodation of British and Native troops together with Volunteers.

Major Brown, Royal Irish Rifles, has been nominated Camp Commandant; Captain Dee Leslie, Durham Light Infantry, as Adjutant; and Lieutenant Iremonger, Durham Infantry, as Quarter-Master. The Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, will make all the necessary arrangements.

LEOPARDS AT LARGE AT BYCULLA STATION.

EXCITING SCENES.

YESTERDAY morning a good deal of consternation was caused amongst the staff of the Byculla Railway station by reason of two young leopards having broken loose from the cage which had been lying on the up-platform since the previous evening. It appears that five of these animals were brought from Nagpur by the owner, Shaik Ismail, who is a dealer in domestic and wild animals and birds, having his stall in the Crawford Market. The animals were brought in wooden cages by the Nagpur train, and on the arrival of the train at the Byculla station, they were detained by the owner and kept on the up-platform as he could not remove them to their destination without a pass from the Commissioner of Police. In the meanwhile some porters were ordered to watch the cages. About five o'clock in the morning two of the leopards broke loose from their cage by biting a hole through the wooden side of it. The porters on watch, seeing the animals at large, raised an alarm, and the platform, which was then crowded with passengers waiting for early trains, was quickly vacated, the occupants rushing away in all directions. While matters stood thus, the Poona passenger train, which arrives at Byculla about that time, steamed into the station, and the driver seeing the platform quite clear of the passengers, and the two beasts on it, blew his danger whistle, which terrified the beasts. One of them made its way towards the station-master's quarters, while the other walked quickly towards the Railway level crossing. The porter on duty at the crossing bravely tried to stop the beast, but it charged at him and mauled him. The animal remained there for a short time, and then walked leisurely towards a chawl, known as the Khote's Chawl, on the De Lisle Road, and entered a Buniah's shop. The Buniah being terrified at the approach of this early morning visitor left the shop, and the unwelcome visitor took possession of it. A European, who happened to pass by, and was an eye-witness of the affair, immediately went to the shop, and shut the door, thus confining the animal within. The other beast, which had entered the station-master's bungalow, went up right into the bed-room of the assistant station-master, Mr. Clyne, the door of which was left open. Mrs. Clyne was in bed, and the entrance of the unwelcome stranger greatly terrified her. But fortunately the beast, without taking any notice whatever of Mrs. Clyne, left the room through the same door. The animal was ultimately secured in the passage of the staircase by the station-master.

A message was at once despatched to the owner at his house in Rungaree Street, but he could not be found at home. On an inquiry it was ascertained that he had gone on board a steamer to arrange for the despatch of the animals to Europe. Eventually the owner was communicated with, and he went as soon as possible at the station. It is a very fortunate circumstance that during these three hours the tigers did not betray their brutal instincts. On arriving at the station, the owner with commendable presence of mind secured the animal on the staircase by throwing a noose round its neck and then dragging it into the cage, which was placed at the foot of the staircase. The other animal, which had taken possession of the Buniah's shop, was also lured into the cage by the owner. No damage to life or property was done. The proprietor subsequently obtained a pass from the offices of the Commissioner of Police, and removed the cages from the station.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEP. 25.

SOUTH WALES AND PROFESSIONALISM.

WITH some little surpise I have gleaned that in certain quarters of South Wales there appears to be a tendency to favour professionalism in football. For a good number of years now the Rugby Union authorities have regarded the Welsh Union as powerful allies in stopping the growth of veiled professionalism; the loyal and unswerving support accorded Mr. G. Rowland Hill and his committee by Wales has unquestionably been of the greatest possible value, and any rumour that threatens to loosen a single strand which binds the two Unions together is calculated to cause uneasiness in official circles. We have only to consider for a few moments the tremendous hold the game has obtained upon the masses, and there will be no room for surprise that a player here and there is occasionally won over to professionalism by the prospect of making his sport put money in his purse. There is no such thing as sentiment about your modern football agent; if money will tempt a man they require, these agents do not stay to consider what effect their enterprise will have upon a struggling club in any district. Before now I have listened to the recital of the most thrilling stories connected with the procuration of Scottish amateurs for English professional teams, and I am disposed to believe that some of the incidents related may be true. So incensed have some of the people in Scotland become over the presence of an "agent" in their midst that many a time and off men of this class have had to scuttle out as quickly as they could to avoid a severe mauling. May be we shall learn of similar experiences taking place in Wales if the agents begin to muster in any force. I hope my sympathies with paofessional sportsmen are broad enough to recognise that a man may be a pro. and a gentleman at the same time; it would be idle to attempt to disguise the fact that professionalism has advanced in nearly every one of our sports with unmistakeable effect, but I am anxious that we should keep to amateurism as long as ever we can, for the simple reason that the more skilful and scientific our professionals become, the more of the masses they will tempt from the playing fields. We have evidence of this in the ever-increasing "gate" records. Thousands upon thousands of our youths and youngmen who now range themselves as spectatators would be far better employed in participating in games themselves. At this moment I cannot say in what particular locality amateur football is being menaced in Wales, but with grand examples of Newport, Swansea, Cardiff, Llanelly, and other famed football centres before them, with all the honoured traditions of the past to cherish, I am hopeful that "the lying jade" may be found wrong upon the question of amateurism. These are the times when giant like Arthur Gould, C. B. Nicholl, Norman and Selwyn Biggs, Pearson and Dauncey may do excellent work for their Union. But come what may, the Rugby Union will never tolerate professionalism.

FIELDS AFRESH.

It very rarely happens that men who have shown exceptional brilliance on the running path turn out stars at other sports, but we have a couple of notable instances in the successes of E. W. Parry, the long distance champion, and E. Parlby, the ex-amateur sprinter. As cyclists this pair have done wonders on the wheel, Parlby undoubtedly being the more brilliant rider of the two. In their earlier days, both Snook and George sought fame and marble timepieces on the bicycle, but they found their legs brought most of both. It is well known that running and cycling bring into action an entirely different set of muscles, and therefore the success of this particular pair is all the more noticeable. Parry had been running quite ten years, I should imagine, before taking to cycle racing, and must have gained as valuable a collection of prizes as anyone. He was a handy man at half a mile when he cared to go for this distance, a real flyer at a mile, could win steeplechases at any distance, and at his best had no superior across country. I have seen the old Salford Harriers man win more than one championship race, and have found myself wondering wherever the stamina came from, for he is not only built on the small side, but gives one the impression of being fragile. A long and honourable career, on the running path would have satisfied most men, but no sooner does the cycling craze set in than he goes into training again, and to this day can hold his own in very good company. I always hear of this dapper little gentleman's success on the path with pleasure. E. E. Parlby comes from quite another stock, being moulded on entirely different lines to the Welshpool crack. A strong sturdy type of a man is Parlby, of Newark, with determination depicted in every line of his clean-shaven face. For many years he ran with wonderful success, although never quite up to championship form. Just as the build of the two men is dissimilar, so also are their styles of running, for whereas Parry ran with a light, graceful stride, just tipping the ground with his toes as he bounded along Parlby puts down his foot firmly and gallops along with an excess of vigour. Frank Ritchie belonged to the same school of sprinters, so did C. G. Wood, and so did C. A. Bradley, although the style of the latter was not quite so "scutting" as either of those I have mentioned. Let me here digress for a moment to mention that we had the two styles exemplified in the championships of 1884 when J. M. Cowie and C. G. Wood met in the sprint—a race, by the way, that Wood maintains he won to this day. I have had no opportunity of seeing Parry cycle, but Parlby I have seen very frequently. As he ran in spiked shoes, so he rides his bicycle. Powerful, indeed, are the thrusts he gives to his pedals, and when thoroughly fit the old sprinter wants little start from the very best. As an amateur runner he had some little trouble with the A.A.A., but the offence was condoned after a short interval. Makers' amateurism is popularly supposed to have been responsible for his entry into the ranks of professional cyclists, and it has to be admitted that he has succeeded admirably in his new calling, his flying start quarter-mile time (26 1-5sec.) and his standing start quarter time (29 2-5sec.) being the fastest accomplished last year. It is my intention to speak of a couple of his latest successes in another paragraph, but before leaving this pair, Parry and Parlby, I should like to mention that I have not overlooked the all-round accomplishments of scores of athletes, cricketers, football players, etc., but have picked out running and cycling particularly. T. Summersgill, the well-known Yorkshire football player is a notable example of a man succeeding at football and cycling—in fact, it is questionable if he does not occupy a unique position in this respect.

PARLBY THE CHAMPION.

Although just lacking the polish as a sprinter to gain championship honours, Parlby has recently set the seal upon his fame as a cyclist by defeating the French rider, Jacquelin, admittedly one of the fastest men in a desperate finish now on the racing path. In some respects France has come to be regarded as an El Dorado for professional cycle riders. Reallp speedy men have no difficulty in making princely salaries. One of the ideas recently adopted in France was to institute a challenge race under the title of "Brassard No. 1." The winner was bound to accept the offer of any challenge in a stated time, but so long as he remained undefeated he was entitled to a pension of 20 francs a day. For some time the speedy Jacquelin has succeeded in beating all comers, but Parlby having a cut in managed to win two races out of three, and so becomes entitled to the prize. If this was a genuine race—and I have no reason to think otherwise—then Parlby has established himself a veritable champion. Those who had the privilege of seeing the pair ride in Denmark will not be greatly surprised. In his heat he was defeated by the fractional part of an inch—some people declared he actually won—a defeat which upset his claim to the ride in the final for the World's Championship. But he had his revenge very soon after. A valuable money prize was put up for a mile handicap, and in this the French flyer was set to concede Parlby twenty yards. This produced one of the very finest races of the meeting, and showed us of what the ex-sprinter was really capable when extended. The starts ranged from twenty to fifty yards, and in the first lap the men were bunched, Jacquelin on scratch going up to the limit men with apparent ease. But he was given no rest as scratch men sometimes are when the limit men ride without "headwork"—and when the bell rang for the last lap a yard would have covered the four. That last circuit of the track at Copenhagen I shall never forget. The small English party were hoping against hope for the success of their representative; and accustomed as I have grown to the whirl of cycle racing and its attendant excitement, I have to confess to being thrilled for once. Each rider appeared to be riding his very hardest; but as they turned into the straight for home a great shout went up. Parlby had shot out like a swallow from the rest, leaving Jacquelin and the rest, as the sporting phrase goes, standing still. A finer effort it would be impossible to see, and the only man I remember to have witnessed accomplish a similar lightning-like dart away from the ruck was Zimmerman. That afternoon I had an inner conviction that if ever the pair met again, and all things were equal, Pralby would in all probability beat the all-conquering Brassard holder. The probability is that the Englishman has grown accustomed to the tactics of the foreigners, as well as to the curves and slopes of the different tracks, and by repeatedly sprinting in the best company the requisite polish has been put on his finishing sprint.

JACQUELIN AS A TRICK RIDER.

Proud as we all were to witness the success of the Englishman, it was not long before Jacquelin compelled our admiration of his prowess awheel. We all knew him as a dashing, fearless rider, but few knew how clever he really was on a pair of wheels. Let me relate an instance of his daring. In the centre of the enclosure at Ordrup, the pretty little suburb of Copenhagen where the championships were decided, the competitors dressing-rooms, bashs and other accommodation are grouped in a circular structure sunk in an excavation, so that the roof of the building, being just above the level of the turf, resembles a huge mushroom. A gravel pathway surrounds this novel structure, to gain entrance to which a flight of steps is provided. The sides or walls of this "dish"—if I may use the term to better illustrate the construction—are turfed at an angle of 45 degrees or more, and to look at the place one would instantly say that to ride down one side and up the other was an utter impossibility on a cycle. To attempt such a thing appeared foolhardy, to say nothing worse. But Jacquelin, after the racing for the day was over, was riding aimlessly about the green when he suddenly disappeared from view, having gone over the brink of the excavation on his cycle. There was a cry of alarm at once, and before anyone could have recovered from their astonishment the rider pedalled up the opposite "bank" as unconcerned as possible. At once a round of applause was started, and as the crowd appeared to appreciate it so warmly he did the same thing over and over again. Had I not seen this with my own eyes I would not have believed it possible without breaking the machine or the rider's bones. Jacquelin then commenced a series of exceedingly clever tricks on his machine, riding with both legs on one side, screwing himself up into the framework and pedalling, riding on the back wheel with the front one held a couple of feet from the ground, and other similar feats. In twenty yards or so he could get up a fine speed, and by suddenly reversing the pedalling motion would bring the machine to a standstill almost. With all these artifices at his command, it is small wonder that he never fears corners, or any other trifle on the racing track, and as for being "pocketed," as the racing men term being shut in, he would probably laugh at the notion of such a thing. He is a great rider without a doubt.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, OCT. 10.

THE anniversary of the birthdays of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal was celebrated with the usual military pomp on the 29th September. His Excellency the Governor-General received visits of officials and other persons at the Government House at Pangim, and in the evening a ball was given. It was generally expected that the Government would take the opportunity to proclaim or rather to put into execution the amnesty granted by the Duke of Oporto, but this expectation has not been fulfilled. The receipts from the Custom Department in Portuguese India for the month of August last amounted to Rs. 15,271. His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop held an ordination of Minor Orders of 25 candidates. His Grace considering that science and religion should go hand in hand has issued a special prayer to be recited at the beginning and close of the Government schools, and parish priests are ordered to see that the instructions are carried out by the respective professors. The receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 26th September averaged Rs. 58 per mile compared with Rs. 144 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for 12 weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 24,339 against Rs. 85,924 for a similar period last year. It is reported that Judge Alpoim is to be transferred to Cobo Verde. Some days since it was reported that nine Custom House posts on the frontier were burnt by the Ranes.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

INTENDING competitors are reminded that entries for all events close at the Gymkhana, on Thursday, the 15th instant.

It is notified for the information of competitors that in all events for ponies and galloways the height is to be taken as "14 hands and under," notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the prospectus already published.

Ponies and galloways not holding current W. I. T. C. and polo certificates will be measured by the committee at the Gymkhana, at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 19th instant.

For events Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 owners are particularly requested to send in to the Honorary Secretaries the names of the ridere of their horses or ponies.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS.

A MATCH will be played, to-morrow afternoon, between Major Piers and Mr. Deas, from Satara, and Captain Anderson and Mr. A. J. Brooks, the present holders of the West of India Championship.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. COTTON.

THE second forecast of the cotton crop for 1896 is as follows:—The condition of the crop as reported in the first forecast was good in the cotton-growing districts up to the middle of August last; but the falls of rain which took place towards the close of that month were scanty, specially in the Upper and Central Doab. The month of September was practically rainless. Scattered showers fell in most districts but were so slight as to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the crop. The continued drought and the dry westerly winds which prevailed proved disastrous to the crop, except where irrigation was practicable. The pods are beginning to form; and where the crop has been irrigated their condition is good. Owing to the destruction of the crop in places, where irrigation was not possible, the total area under cotton is now estimated by the Zamindars at 10 per cent. less than the normal area. The average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the provinces is as follows: 100 representing a full average condition.

Divisions.		Average condition.
Meerut		75
Agra		40
Rohilkhand		70
Allahabad	Doab	45
	Bundelkhand	70
Benares		30
Gorakhpur		50
Oudh		50

This relates to condition up to the 30th September.

THE Czar's personal inquiry into the cause of the Khodynskoje disaster has, it is said, incidentally led his Majesty to the discovery of many and long-standing administrative abuses and speculative scandals in various departments. This has happily proved an incentive to further rigorous investigation, and there is consequently a general and widespread feeling of trepidation in official circles since the Emperor declared, in his latest rescript that he was going to take these inquiries in future into his own hand. No one had looked for this sudden development of inquisitorial energy in the young monarch, who since his accession had, with characteristic amiability and trustfulness, previously taken things as he found them.

COLONEL M. H. SAWARD, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding R.A., Thames District, will obtain promotion to the Establishment of General Officers in consequence of the recent retirement of Major-Gen. C. Cowie, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE results of the scratch match, played on Monday and yesterday, are as under:—

		Monday.	Tuesday.	Total.
1	H R N Ellison	42	44	86
2	D MacDonald	44	46	90
3	A K Green	45	46	91
4	H S Jacob	48	44	92
	W E Young	44	48	92
6	H Blackwell	46	47	93
7	C E Nixon	44	51	95
8	P G Irvine	48	48	96
9	L J Robertson	48	49	97
10	V E Booth	54	46	100
11	P F Fischer	50	52	102
12	H Bromley	58	54	112
—	E B Raikes	44	retired	—
—	C St Paul		scratched.	

GOLF HANDICAP.

The handicap allowances for the handicap golf match to be held to-day and to-morrow, are as under:—

1	W E Young	Scr.
	A K Green	6
2	A G Irvine	8
	J J Murray	6
3	H Bromley	12
	D MacDonald	Scr.
4	H E John	12
	Cecil Webster	18
5	J M Heyn	14
	H R N Ellison	Scr.
6	R M Watson Smith	6
	T J Walker	4
7	F W Kennahan	12
	E B Raikes	2
8	F J Nathan	4
	H Blackwell	6
9	A G B Young	18
	Dr Bernard	12
10	V E Booth	12
	A Cameron	16
11	H S Jacob	6
	A A Economo	12
12	P F Fischer	6
	J M Wilson	12
13	J C Kiddie	16
	R P Webster	12
14	A F Ferguson	10
	Geo McKinzie	16
15	R B Nixon	18
	J D McKenzie	2
16	L J Robertson	Scr.
	C E Nixon	Scr.

NOTES FROM LONAULI.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Monday, says:—Little can people imagine how the hill stations are crowded at this time of the year, and especially when Bombay is losing its head over the bubonics. Lonauli is being flooded with a number of people. Every train brings in a fresh complement, of visitors to this pretty hill station, and it is feared that ere long there will be a great influx of all sorts and conditions of men. Already Mandvie Ward is fully represented here, and the new Bhatia Sanitarium, which is on the verge of completion is almost, full, as well as the surrounding houses by Bhatias and Banias, and I think that some kind of check should be kept at all stations in Bombay to prevent the infection being carried to these parts. To describe Lonauli as a pretty hill station is not far wrong, but it is a known fact that Khandala is always noted for its pure air and lovely scenery and Lonauli for its cool climate. The cottages at Lonauli are situated in very isolated parts, and the fashionable part of the place is locally known as the Lonauli Malabar Hill, where the hotels are. There are three hotels here, which are quite full at the present time, and it would be interesting to note that with all the people in this place very few amusements are resorted to. The Railway Institute, which is a fine building, is very clean and neatly kept. It has a fine tennis court, which is hardly ever used, although there is a large number of Railway employes in the station. I believe they have a peculiar weakness for the rains as all the sports and dances take place just a month before the monsoons, to be stopped as soon as the rains come on. Some of the members of the Institute library seem to be much discontented with regard to the subscription being raised from one rupee to a rupee and a-half. Even a rupee subscription seems too much for an up-country Railway Institute. The largest library of the G. I. P. Ry. at Victoria Terminus charges only one rupee a month, and the other library at Byculla is regulated according to the salary of the member, viz., 4 annas for under fifty rupees. It is a pity that high subscriptions are levied at the Railway Institute, which should always be made to come within the reach of all.

The only evening resort is known as the "Lonauli Woods." It is a lovely avenue of trees, which is nice and cool at any time of the day, and is a noted place for picnics, and visitors from Khandalla drive out here in the evenings. Although Khandalla is so close to Lonauli it seems very strange that very few tongas are to be had here. There are only four tongas in the whole station, one victoria, and a dog-cart. No carriages can be had at the station, but they can be sent for from the stables, which are not very far from the station. There are some things here which require looking after; for instance, the tonga-wallahs try to extort as high a fare from the visitors as they possibly can, and, when the fare-book is demanded the driver puts on a long face, and says it has not yet been supplied to him.

The Postal arrangements appear also to be very rusty. Stamps cannot be had at any time of the day, and the Postmaster has his own time, and calls the servants for them whenever it suits his Excellency's fancy. The delivery of letters is also peculiar. There is only one delivery in the morning on Sundays, and although the Post Office is open in the evening, when the packet arrives, the "Master," as he is commonly known, refuses to deliver letters even at the window. I don't know whether he is abiding by the Postal rules, but at Khandalla things are differently managed. Letters are delivered as soon as they are received even on a Sunday evening. Speaking about Khandalla brings to mind some remarks passed about that place in an evening paper from Bombay by a correspondent from Matheran, and it is but fair to put people on the right track. Khandalla is no doubt a bit warm during the day, but the atmosphere can hardly be compared with that of Bombay. The place is exceptionally pleasant both in the morning and evening, and the delightful cool air could not be had in Bombay for love or money. Lonauli is of course an improvement on Khandalla.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 8 p.m., on Sunday next. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaraat, brings the following passengers:—

Armstrong, Mr A C
Anson, Mr E
Andrews, Mr and Mrs
Abbott, Miss L
Benen, Miss O
Berrington, Mr
Brunton, Mr A
Boucher, Capt and Mrs
Beresford, Mr Pack
Brooke, Mr
Beverley, Col
Boytes, Mrs and Miss
Buck, Lt C H
Belcher, Mr
Barrow, Col B F
Bamford, Mr F C
Barnett, Mr W
Beer, Mr
Black, Lieut W C
Barton, Major
Curzon, Col
Carey, Mr H B
Creighton, Mr C E
Currie, Miss
Carter, Mrs
Copeman, Capt
Candy, Maj J M
Coles, Mr and Mrs G E
Dunsterville, Major
Dyne, Mr F W B
Dobson, Surg-Maj
Downes, Conr
French, Mr, Mrs, and infant
Fowler, Mrs
Forster, Mr and Mrs
Fletcher, Mr P D
Fuller, Mr and Mrs P B
Fowler, Capt J S
Fitzpatrick, Rev J H
Gaye, Mrs
Gale, Miss
Gunlett, Surg-Major
Grant, Mr Hugh
Graham, Mr R A
Gough, Capt H de la P
Gidfrey, Mr S
Hawkes, Mr J H
Harvey Mr and Mrs J
Hallett, Miss Hughes
Hunt, Capt C E
Horsford, Lieut
Hallett, Col Hughes
Howell, Lieut
Irving, Mr Bell
Jacob, 2 Misses
Jacob, Col and Mrs S L
Jacob, Miss E
Judge, Lt W J
Jamison, Mr H S
Jacob, Miss G
Jones Mr and Mrs O R
Kennedy, Lieut
Kay, Lt A J
Keene, Mr and Mrs
Kisch, Mr H M
Leaky, Capt
Lucas, Col H C E
Leete, Mr
Lloyd, Mr F E B
Lewis, Maj-Gen H E
Lloyd, Mr
Murray, Mr and Mrs
Mercer, Lieut B M Tod
Moultrie, Mr
Morris, Mr R C
Money, Lt K E
Macpherson, Mr
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Macintosh, Mr
Morton, Mr P
Monk, Mrs
Miley, Col
Neave, Mr W E
Oakes, Lieut and Mrs
Oapt and Mrs
Onslow's child, Mrs
Portert, Miss
Pears, Maj and Mrs
Penny, Mr E
Pert, Mr, Mrs and 3 infants
Pinder, Mr G D
Parker, Lt H W N
Rose, Surg-Major O S
Roberts, Mr
Rose, Mr
Rainer, Mr and Mrs
Robertson, Lieut-Col F W
Robertson, Mr J A
Rushton, Mr W H
Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Storrer, Mr J M
Stevens, Maj and Mrs
Sergeant, Capt
Strachey, Mr R S
Smith, Mr
Sheppard, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Mr and Mrs O S
Stover, Mr and Mrs E A
Scott, Surg-Capt R
Sandford, Mr J R
Stevenson, Mr and Mrs W R
Sherwood, Capt
Stuart, Mr H
Sealy, Mr R H
Sibthorpe, Maj-Gen S
Tandy, Col M S
Tolaner, Mr
Thomas, Capt A St G
Thomas, Miss
Tate, Col
White, Lieut and Mrs
Western, Maj and Mrs.
Watson, Mr E
Williams, Mr
Williamson, Mr A F
Williams, Mrs A C
Woolcombe, Lieut K
Webster, Capt J
Wingate, Major
Wiltkins, Mr and Mrs C
Weeks, Mr and Mrs
Wingfield, Lt W J R.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

10TH BOMBAY INFANTRY BEAT CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Satara team, which, owing to the constant exertions of Lieutenant O'Brien, have considerably improved in their play since we last saw them in Bombay some time back, gained a very creditable victory over the Cathedral High School boys, yesterday afternoon. The Satara team played through out with plenty of verve and dash, and their heavier weight told to advantage in the contest. They were, however, rather wild in their hitting at times, and this lost them several chances of scoring, which they might have availed themselves had they been content with a mere pass to the man backing up. The right and left outsides were specially noticeable in this respect, while the backs at times drove the ball much too hard. The Cathedral boys played a most plucky and fast game throughout, and every credit due to them for the brave stand they made against their weightier opponents. They lack, however, combination, which is due more to want of practice than of zeal. A lesson they ought to learn is that when the ball is anywhere in their opponents' twenty-five the rule is for both the halves and wings to centre the ball and allow the forwards a chance of rushing it through the goal. On the other hand, they were rather prone to pass out than to pass in to the forwards, and this militated several times, yesterday, against their chances of adding to their score. With more experience they will doubtless prove a formidable team to meet, and by the next Tournament with the constant facilities they have of practising together should render a good account of themselves. The game for the first half was a fast one, both sides attacking very freely and the ball was taken up and down the ground very rapidly. In the latter half the boys began to feel the effect of their previous exertions, and for the Satara men, their superior weight gave them a distinct advantage. The game was started at 5-50, the Infantry defending the Bandstand goal. The High School commenced by harassing their opponents and immediately after the start gained a corner. The Soldiers, however, robbed them, and by a good combined run up the centre of the ground, Alladad Khan dashing in from the right wing drew first blood for the visitors. Nothing disheartened by this loss of a point so early in the game Scott on the left outside for the Cathedral boys got away, and not being properly tackled by the soldiers' left wing had a shot at goal which just missed its mark. The boys off the bully again forced the game, but Major Piers averted the attack and replied by running the ball up the ground; the shot, however, failed. A lot of give and take play followed, the ball being in either sides' half impartially till the boys again became aggressive, but Lieutenant Britten relieved the pressure and took the ball away, but "Stick" was given against the Satara lot. The visitors now pressed the boys, but a spell of wild hitting on the part of the former team lost them any ground they had gained. Deas had a good run in the centre, but DeSouza smartly saved the shot. The High School replied by securing on the left wing, Scott taking the ball down brilliantly, and by a judicious centre McEwan was able to put a goal to the credit of his side. With the score standing at evens both teams played up, the boys especially invigorated by their success more than holding their own and, in fact, from now to the sound of the whistle for half-time they were the aggressive party. When the game was resumed Deas got the best of the bully and a corner was gained, from which, however, nothing resulted, though Bagh Mehtar had a shot at goal. The Satara men began to press the boys, and the game was with the exception of a few breaks away confined to their portion of the ground. In the second half the play was much closer, and several long and tight melees took place in the boys' 25. Satara then secured a corner, and from the melee Deas put the ball through, scoring the second goal for his side. When the ball was re-started Satara threatened again, and notwithstanding that "stick" was given against them kept the ball in dangerous proximity to the High School goal. James, however, broke through and made a brilliant dribble up the ground, but Britten robbed and put into touch. From the throw in Satara got possession and took the ball down, a melee being forward in front of their opponents' goal. Deas for Satara pursued the same tactics he had followad a few minutes previously and rushed the ball through, cleanly dodging the Cathedral keeper. The score now stood at three goals to one in favor of the Bombay Infantry. The boys were nothing dismayed, and Scott made another good run on the left ouside, but the ball went behind before he could centre. James directly after put in a good run down the ground, and ought to have scored as the goal-keeper rushed out to save and missed; Britten, however, was on the spot, and averted what might have been a second score to the High School. Had the boys backed up better a goal was inevitable. The Satara men retorted by taking the ball down and securing three corners in rapid succession. From the third one another goal to the soldiers resulted. The whistle then went for no side, leaving the Bombay Infantry the winners by four goals to one. For the winners Lieutenant Deas and Hill were the most conspicuous. Alladad Khan, on the right wing, put in some excellent work, while Britten and O'Brien were distinctly useful to their side. For the Cathedral boys Hardie and Scott on the wings were decidedly the pick of the lot. James at half shone at times, while De Souza in goal shewed a very good defence in spite of superior weight against him, saving very well the most determined attacks on his goal.

The following were the teams:—

10TH BOMBAY INFANTRY. Red and White.			CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL. White with blue badge and cap.
Anwar Khan		goal	A DeSouza
Lt Britten		backs	W Keess
Major Piers			C S Smith
Bhag Mehtar	R	½-backs	R R Roberts
Lt Hill	C		C E James (capt)
Khushad Beg	L		L J Hardie
Lieut O'Brien		Centre forwards	A Hardie
Mahomed Ali		left wings	H Scott
Lt Deas			A Fido
Vishnu Gohne		right wings	E Fern
Alladad Khan			A McEwan

Umpires: Messrs. Stewart and Railton.
Linesmen: Messrs. Ellison and Sergeant.

The game, this afternoon, will be between the Calcutta Casuals and Gymkhana "B" team. The sides are as follows:—

CASUALS.			GYMKHANA B TEAM.
Prichard		goal	W M Farewell
Greig		backs	G S Curtis
M Remfry			C M Ross
Mathieson		half-backs	T H Thorburn
Day			H M Stewart
Durham			Capt J C Rimington
Templeton		forwards	H S Hussey
Cliedley			L H Richardson
Batho			G DeMontmorency
Cooke			H E John
D Remfry			W H Cole

The game begins at 4-45, punctually.

THE GAEKWAD, THE VICEROY, AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that his Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda intends to spend some four lakhs of rupees in connection with the approaching visit of H. E. the Viceroy to his capital. At a time when we are threatened with the horrors of a close famine which, we are afraid, might cover the whole of India, including Baroda itself, and for which there has scarcely been any parallel in the history of the country, it is a question whether such a large sum intended to be spent on an object, however glorious in itself in other circumstances, might not be considered, even by the Viceroy himself, as better utilized if spent wholly or partly in relieving the distress of the helpless poor.

Under these circumstances I am constrained to appeal to the generous instincts, the good sense, and the enlightened paternal sympathy of both the Viceroy and his Highness in the hope that the former will so far deny himself as to induce the latter to devote at least a part of the proposed expenditure to alleviating the miseries of the impending general distress.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Ratnagiri, Oct. 11.

THE annual Lucknow dinner will be held, at the Hotel Metropole, General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., K.C.B., in the chair.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

EVERY day the disease continues to yield to the stringent measures adopted by the Municipal Executive for the prevention of its growth and diffusion. Day by day the fresh cases are falling off steadily. The death-rate from bubonic fever is now very small indeed. During the twenty-four hours ending, yesterday, at 10 a.m., there were only four deaths, the smallest number yet registered. Of these there were three deaths in Mandvie, and one in the hospital. The number of fresh cases was only nine; of these five were in Mandvie, three in the C Division, and one in the E Division, all other districts being quite free. This is so far most satisfactory.

The authorities, instead of relaxing their efforts, however, continue to take most energetic measures. Many of those who were in the beginning loud in their contention that it was nothing but a plague, now try to minimise the nature of the evil in the fear of their relations being removed to the hospital. Dr. Weir is of opinion that still more comprehensive measures will have to be taken to control and stamp out the disease, should it still remain amongst us. The authorities continue to pay visits to the affected districts, and do all in their power to entirely stamp out the sickness. Yesterday morning, a man suffering from bubonic fever went to the Victoria Terminus. As he was about to start for up-country, he was stopped by the authorities, who had him removed to the hospital, where he died. Some of the Hindus now give much trouble to the authorities by attempting to conceal the cases either wilfully or out of sheer ignorance. Yesterday, Dr. Weir discovered that a certain Hindu had concealed a victim of the disease in his family. When the relations of the patient were questioned, they said that they did not think it a serious case, and consequently they did not inform the authorities.

Respecting this question Mr. K. H. Kayani writes to us as follows:—"A petition, signed by a very large number of persons, residing in the Mandvie Ward, has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner objecting to the removal of patients. If prompt measures are not taken by the executive, the dissatisfaction of the public will be serious."

THE QUARANTINE AT GOA.

The quarantine of five days for passengers landing at Goa from Bombay was to come into force from the 6th instant, writes our Goa correspondent, on 10th October, but owing to want of proper accommodation for the large number of passengers arriving daily, it could not be put into execution. The passengers were kept in the Lazaretto, and after being disinfected by fumigation of sulphur were allowed to leave. The rigorous quarantine will commence from Monday, the 12th inst. It is doubtful whether the barracks to be erected at Reis Magos, will give sufficient room to the quarantined persons. There are scarcely any sanitary arrangements, and if large numbers of persons be huddled up without taking the necessary measures for keeping the place and its surroundings clean, an epidemic of another type may break out among them. It is to be hoped that the Health Department will be alive to this serious danger. The

mention that I have been practising in the Mandvie locality for the last three years, and my practice is chiefly confined to the Lohanas, Vanias, Borahs, Collies, and Bhatias. I have treated altogether fifteen cases of this epidemic up to the 2nd October, out of which eight were males, five females, and two children. Now ten of my cases were amongst the Lohanas and five amongst Vanias and Bhattias. One thing I noticed was that the more robust patients died sooner than the weaker ones, and children died sooner than adults. A tabulated statement of the names, residence, &c., of these fifteen cases I have prepared on a separate sheet. Now I may be permitted to bring before you my views as to the direct as well as predisposing causes which favour this disease. They are as follows:—(1). Excessive rainfall of this year in the beginning and its sudden cessation afterwards seems to have caused dampness in the godowns for storing grain situated in that locality; on account of this dampness the grain became rotten and decomposed, and thereby became poisonous. The rats having eaten of this damaged grain they died by hundreds. It is fair to suppose that the people of that locality also having used the grain for food must have become victims to its poisonous effects. Again, also effluvia from these godowns containing decomposing grain must have had a poisonous effect on the people of that locality. (2). The same excessive rainfall and its sudden cessation this year may have caused effluvia of foul gases to emanate from below the surface of the ground, and this is very probable, as this Port-Trust Estate where the epidemic has broken out is a reclaimed ground filled with town-sweepings and refuse of cesspit. (3). The drains in this locality have been found choked up and foul smells always emanate from them. I believe that the foul condition of these drains and gullies may have had something to do with the outbreak. In support of this view, I may mention that I had to treat about three months ago a few cases of remittent fever, and one case of erysepilas in a house in Baroda Street, and owned by a rich Bania, Mr. Ghellabhoy's attention to it, and after he had written three or four times to the Health Officer, steps were taken to clean the gullies. Besides the people living in that locality are so very dirty in their habits, that dirty sweepings, urine, and in some cases excreta pass by the same house drain, which is connected with the main drain, and as these drains are rarely cleaned either by the Port Trust or the Municipality, it was, in my opinion, sufficient to cause or aggravate this disease. (4). I think overcrowding and deficient ventilation is an important factor in the outbreak of this epidemic. I know of certain big houses in that locality as Tricum Bhugar's Malia and Budda Jaitha's Malia, where more than 500 people live in each house. There are some rooms in these houses, in a single one of which more than eight persons sleep, having only one window for ventilation, and in some, even that is wanting. (5). Our water-supply also requires some consideration. In the houses in this locality the water-pipes are sometimes situated near some gullies and drains, and it may happen that the joints of some of the pipes may have become loose, and in that case foul gases from these drains may enter these water-pipes, and thus pollute the water. It is a factor which does not seem to have so much as attracted attention from the Municipality. To me it appears that it is a dangerous practice to allow any water-pipe to be placed by the side of or near any drains, sewers or gullies. Many epidemics, such as those of typhoid, cholera, &c., have been traced to leaking pipes, which have allowed admission to sewage and sewer gases in. Europe. It is urgently required that such pipes should be at once removed from such dangerous situations, and I hope this will reach the ears of the Municipal executive. (6). This epidemic may have been imported from China, through cloths or merchandise. In connection with this theory, I may be permitted to state Dr. Gaitani's proof of transmission of the pestilence by cloths. He says "there existed at Rosetta a magazine belonging to a plague patient. This magazine was removed after two years, and three persons were seized with the distemper, although the town was in a most salubrious state." Similarly, I am led to believe that it may have been transmitted to our sunny India from China. Winds have also some influence in the development and spread of plague, specially in the Eastern countries. At Constantinople the north wind, called the Tramontana, which is dry and cool, prevents or arrests the progress of the distemper, whilst the Sirocco or south wind, which is warm and moist, favours the development and spread of the malady. High winds, specially when they are dry, remarkably diminish the infectious disposition and restrain and arrest the propagation of the disease. Now, previous to the out-break of this epidemic, we may have very strong south wind blowing which may be warm and moist, and may be the cause or factor for the propagation of this epidemic. I now pass to describe some of the most prominent symptoms I have observed in my cases.

Dr. Dadysett then described in detail the symptoms and the treatment. (Applause.)

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF PATIENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The already panic-stricken, unfortunate public of Mandvie are now quite intensely alarmed and frightened on account of infected persons, attacked with bubonic plague, being forcibly removed by the Health Department to the hospital at Arthur Road, containing patients suffering from more dangerous epidemics such as cholera, small-pox, and other disastrous contagions. The terrorism is prevalent to such a overwhelming extent that the people have stopped their business and are leaving invariably in very large numbers for their native countries, and thus the suffering trade is likewise to suffer yet much more.

The domestic customs, ceremonies, and usages of the Hindus are too very well known to need mention here, and that even a common Hindu will not like to remain in a hospital, the servants whereof, as a matter of fact, are from the lowest castes. The Mandvie Ward, and specially the infected area, is inhabited by high caste Hindus, as Jains, Shrawaks, Bhatias, Brahmins, and Lohanas, who are pure vegetarians, and will take a bath if accidentally touched by low caste Hindus, as Mhars, Dheds, &c., and, in fact, such are the servants employed in the Arthur Road Hospital, who generally nurse the patients, give them food, and so on. The poor patients, in spite of caste prejudices, are forci bly taken away.

Some doubtful cases are also removed to the hospital for scientific experiments. The population of Mandvie, though wealthy merchants, are generally orthodox and illiterate Hindus, so naturally the dissatisfaction is immense, and there have been large meetings in all the communities to take prompt steps in the matter, and they are stirred up into an unusual activity. Yesterday, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and I, with some leading gentlemen, waited in a form of deputation on the Municipal Commissioner, and laid before him the grievances. Mr. Snow summoned Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, and after some consultation, they declined to interfere as the Act was passed by the Government. On the same day, there being a meeting of the Corporation, nearly fifty leading persons from the different communities, from 3 to 5 p.m., waited at the entrance of the Municipal Office and laid their grievances before the members of the Corporation who were going upstairs. I, by a letter published in the *Gazette*, on the 1st instant, under the heading, "The Want of a Hospital in Mandvie," urged the immediate need of a special temporary hospital at Mandvie for the treatment of the infected persons, and this was also suggested by the members of the Standing Committee, but the suggestion, as is seen, was not acted upon. An effort is being made to open a temporary hospital by some influential residents at their own expense in Mandvie, if the necessary permission is granted.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. KHIMJEE HEERJEE KAYANI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the two meetings held by the members of the Medical Union and the medical profession in general, it has been unanimously agreed that the present bubonic fever in Bombay is neither contagious nor communicable from person to person. It is the localized atmospheric and miasmatic poison which affects only those who come in that locality and pass a considerable time therein. I, myself, have carefully watched some cases, and have come to the conclusion that the disease is not at all contagious. Under these circumstances, I am quite surprised to learn that forcible segregation has been resolved by the Municipal authorities, more so when I learn that the members of the Committee that have passed the rule of segregation are mostly medical men who have admitted the fact that the disease is not contagious.

I may also say a few words about the place where the poor victims of the plague are removed. It is, as I know, one of the most unhealthy and swampy places of the Arthur Bunder, with many a cesspool close by, nay the very main open gutter runs down by its side with all its stinking smell. Who would suppose that the authorities are ignorant of the fact that filth is the cause of the disease? Why not remove the victims to any of the neighbouring islets in the harbour, where I doubt not the pure sea-air will exert a balmy influence on the epidemic. In sympathy for the poor victims of the plague, let me harbour a hope that the Government and the Municipal authorities will give their due consideration to this important point of sanitation and not rashly persist in dragging away the poor victims to such an unhealthy locality, much against the wishes of their relatives and often times with great struggle with the parties, a measure which to all appearances, I am afraid, is likely to give rise to some mischief.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. S. S. MISIR, L.M. & S.

III.

RISKS OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bandora Municipality's Sub-Committee has very easily framed a resolution, amongst other things, that people should be asked to limewash their houses. Very good and sensible idea—but what should become of the persons not able to undergo the expenses? There are instances to prove distresses obtained by the Municipality from the local Magistrate, people having been burdened by several taxes. Now the time is approaching for them to starve—God is great.

If any order of the Municipality is not carried out, of course our rich civic fathers would not mind ordering prosecution against the defaulters, and possibly put them in jail even for fine. But have they made any arrangement to direct their own servants not to empty the carts of refuse, street-sweeping, and the privy and other cesspool water at or near the shore of the Southern creek, which is inhabited by a large number of people, and is frequented too. Perhaps, they care not much for it.

The owners of the several carts and land letting to build huts should be compelled to clean their lands which pay them,—don't make poor to suffer for rich. I wholly go with your correspondent, "S.R.B.," of the 8th inst., as to the remarks for the poor. He mentions De Monte's Street. Why has he omitted Sherli, Danda, Khar, &c. Take care of pigs, water is too dear here. Many people from Bombay here. Care them well.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 12. A BANDORIAN.

IV.

THE HINDU DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Shamrao Vithal and Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar prove, if anything, that the lawyers have an inveterate habit of meddling with things they do not understand. Surely the Hindu doctors might have been left to themselves to consider whether segregation was absolutely necessary in cases of bubonic fever before laymen came forth to teach them their duty. So far as I know the Hindu doctors are working unostentatiously within their sphere, although they may not have cared to make a show or thrust their crude theories before the public.

I know of several cases of bubonic fever cured by Hindu doctors; and think a good deal of the present panic would have been prevented if others had kept their heads as cool as they. As to segregation, one may without offence be permitted to doubt the utility or wisdom of investing Municipal authorities with power to remove any person on a mere suspicion from his house and family. When scientists like Dr. Dutt, Dr. Waters, and many others, who are not Hindus, assure us that the disease is neither contagious nor infectious, I do not see why segregation is needed at all. The new power granted to the Municipal authorities is, as the experience of the last few days tells us, likely to do more harm than good. Not only it has caused unnecessary irritation and opposition among the Hindu population, but it will, I believe, deter people effectually from giving notice to the authorities even if a real case occurs. No one likes to see his parent or child removed from under his own nursing, and a door is thus opened to deception and, perhaps, to official corruption also.

Compulsory segregation will produce one result, no doubt, namely, it will diminish the number of reported cases, and thus create a false sense of security; but I leave it to your readers to judge whether that consummation is to be desired, and thus incurring the wrath of Messrs. Bhandarkar and Co. by propounding such a heresy, but it seems there is no help for it. As to the reference to the now obsolete Consent Act Controversy, I do not see any anology although I did not deny the fact that many Hindu graduates and lawyers, including Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, I believe, remained indifferent at that time.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. A HINDU LAWYER.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Shamrao Vithal in a letter under the heading, "The Epidemic and the Hindu Doctors," appearing in your Saturday's issue, has made an erroneous statement about the Hindu doctors generally losing faith in their own medical skill and taking to the primitive method of propitiating the deities. He says that no Hindu doctor has volunteered his services to the Municipality. Mr. Shamrao probably does not know that it is only the medical men practising in Mandvie who first observed the cases, and therefore, while attending to their regular course of business, had the opportunity to volunteer their services.

It happens that the doctors who are so practising are all non-Hindus. But it is to be noted that several Hindu medical graduates did in fact agree to work in the affected district, and their services have been availed of by the Bhatia Mitra Mandal and other private gentlemen. These men are doing their work as zealously and earnestly as any other graduates. A well-known Hindu medical gentleman has from the very commencement taken an active part in visiting cases and making suggestions to the Municipal executive. I am not concerned to answer the attack made by Mr. Shamrao on Dr. Deshmukh, for Dr. Deshmukh is quite capable of defending himself. But the sweeping assertion of want of confidence in European medicine and the resort to primitive methods which Mr. Shamrao has chosen to make against all Hindu doctors is utterly unwarranted and unjustifiable.—Yours, &c.,

A. HINDU DOCTOR.

Oct. 12.

[We have received several letters contradicting Mr. Vithal's statement and some asserting that few Hindu doctors really believe in Western scientific medicine.—ED., *B. G.*]

VI.

LARGE GATHERINGS UNADVISABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the bubonic disease has spread from Mandvie to other parts of the town, it is just the time when the public should give up the idea of meeting in extraordinary large gatherings, especially in the thickly populated localities, where the plague has already made its appearance. A public meeting of the Dalvadnya caste was held, on Sunday last, at the old Sonapore Lane, as already intimated by a "Daivadnya," in your issue of the 10th instant, but there being some disagreement between the two factions of the community, they did not come to a satisfactory understanding, and the meeting was consequently postponed to the 8th proximo. It, therefore, behoves the leading and educated members of the community to postpone this meeting to a later date than 8th November, and even then not to hold it in a thickly populated, frequented, and filthy locality such as the old Sonapore Lane. If this suggestion be not taken up by those for whom it is intended, then I earnestly commend it to the favourable consideration of the Municipal Commissioner in the interest of the public.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

VII.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There can be no doubt as to the existence of the plague in Bombay, and as there are no hopes of its early disappearance, will the Syndicate be good enough to consider at an early date the question of postponing the University examinations? It may be naturally expected that the Mofussil students will be loath to stay in Bombay while the disease is raging in this city.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 13. A MOFUSSILITE.

"C. S." writes to the same effect, and says that the scare of the plague has caused an exodus of a number of students from Bombay. In the Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School there are only seven warders out of the usual number fifty, and I am informed there is an equally small number at the Elphinstone College residential quarters. Many an anxious parent in the Mofussil will not permit his son or sons to come to Bombay, and in that case would it not be a sad and sore disappointment to a number of students? These unfortunate students will have to suffer the loss of one full year without any fault of their own.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m., on Thursday next.
2. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-night at 8-30 p.m.
3. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-15 p.m. this evening.
4. There will be no parade for the Corps Trumpeters this morning.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th October, 1896.

1. The prospectus of the Indian Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 23rd instant.
Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, B. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Girgum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Garlah, Byculla, School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Members Rs. 2; Non-members Rs. 3; to include two ladies. Extra lady Rs. 1. Light refreshments will be provided.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is notified in the Foreign Office *Gazette* that the rules now in force for encouraging the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service are extended to military officers in the permanent civil employ. The rules will be issued by the Foreign Office on the subject.

THE *Indian Mirror* says:—The Inspector General of Police, Bengal, in the course of his remarks on the administration of the Police Department for last year, says that in this Province the unpopularity of the police is lessening, but does not give the reasons that lead him to come to that conclusion. The inefficiency of the police was never so marked as at present, when daring dacoities are becoming rather common, and many of perpetrators are not detected, and there is no proof whatever to show that people look upon the police with less suspicion and distrust than they have been used to do. The Inspector-General himself admits that "complaints of the incapacity of the police in detecting crime are more frequent."

THE Wesleyan community in India will receive the announcement of the death of the Rev. John Gillings, of Southern India, with profound regret. Mr. Gillings joined the Madras Circle as its Chairman in 1870 when the Rev. A. Burgess retired, and was for many years after the English preacher at the Popham's Broadway Chapel. He was for some years past in control of the affairs of the mission as corresponding Secretary with the Home Committee.

LIKE several Indian dyes, Rumex nephalensis is used also as a medicine. It apparently contains a good deal of tannin. A German analyst has extracted three constituents of the plant in the form of crystals, and he calls them rumicin, nepalin, and nepodin. The first takes the form of yellow crystals of metallic lustre; nepalin, orange-coloured microscopic crystals; and nepodin, greenish-yellow prisms. It is used as a yellow dye, and is said to give beautiful shades, which, however, are fugitive.

THE *Madras Times* says:—We are sorry to receive the news from our Ooty, correspondent that cholera has broken out at Ooty, and we can only hope that it will turn out that the three cases that have been admitted into hospital will prove to have been something less serious. Meanwhile with the conditions of Ooty such as they are, and her death-rate at times far and away the worst death-rate of all the municipalities in the Presidency, it is not to be wondered at if evil should arise. We hope also that the report that cholera is "raging in the Khoondahs" will turn out to be exaggerated. The Khoondahs are the range of the Nilgiris that form the western wall of the Nilgiri plateau, rising abruptly from Malabar, divided by the Khoonda river from the rest of the tableland. The storm-beaten rocky-peaked range looks remarkably beautiful from Ooty, and it would be a sorry thing to have cholera literally raging there. The tribesmen of the hills are dirty enough, to be sure, to be veritable courtiers of sickness, but we may hope for moderated news to follow.

As a memorial of his late father, Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny, the Nawab Ahsan Ullah, Bahadoor has placed in the hands of twelve trustees Rs. 1,75,000 for the purchase of property yielding a nett profit of Rs. 5,500 a year, to be spent on some object of public good for the town of Dacca. He has also given Rs. 5000 for the immediate relief of the distress occasioned by the present scarcity.

IT would appear that grain scarcity is not limited to India. A Straits paper brings information that the situation there is a somewhat unpleasant one, particularly in the protected Malay States. Owing to the heavy deficiency in the Burmese rice crop, estimated at about two hundred and ten thousands tons, the price of that food stuff had increased some eight per cent., with the prospect of sharper advances. Siam rice, too, has gone up, and as the population of the States mentioned are chiefly dependent on the tin-mining industry, it is particularly unfortunate that just at the time when selling prices of their staple product have been considerably reduced the prices of food stuffs should go up.

MR. J. R. MACONACHIE, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab, is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service. Mr. W. C. Bennett, Settlement Commissioner, Oudh, retires from the Civil Service on the 24th instant, and Mr. Harvey James, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, goes about the middle of November. Messrs. Chirnside and Jackson, Executive Engineers, have retired from the Public Works Department. Mr. Rose is appointed to hold charge as Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, Rangoon, vice Captain Walton, on privilege leave. Colonel J. Walker, Madras Cavalry, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

AN exhibition is being given in the new Parliament House in Berlin of amateur photographs of the late Chino-Japanese war. The Photographic Society in Tokio is closely connected with those of Kioto, Osaka, and Nagaja; and a newspaper of the latter place had sent a reporter at the very commencement of the war, who had previously very quickly learned how to take and develop negatives, and who then took photographs of all the fights in Corea and Mandschura. He sent them on to Nagaja where the President of the Photographic Society collected them in an album, adding an explanatory text. His nephew, a son of General Mackino (who died during the war), translated the text into German, and went from Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was studying, to Berlin to exhibit the album. Photographs of the actions of the second Japanese army, which took place at Port Arthur, and Weihai-wei were taken the "Vossisch Zeitung" says, by a military engineer, Mr. Kensi Okura. The photographs were taken during the various actions. General Odera was killed by a grenade, while standing quite near the photographer and his apparatus.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that Mr. Ney Elias, who is giving up the Consul-Generalship of Khorasan, will first go home on leave for a time and then return to the service of the Foreign Department at Calcutta.

EVEN the approaching royal marriage is for the moment forgotten by the gossips of Rome in favour of a *cause celebre* which has been occupying the attention of the criminal tribunal. The late Prime Minister has a natural son, Luigi Crispi, who is now twenty-six, and follows the Bar as his profession. This youth formed an intimacy with the Countess Cellere, being on such a footing as to carry a latch-key of the lady's house. On the night of April 7th, 1895, jewellery to the value of £1,200 was abstracted from the premises at an hour when Luigi Crispi alone had access to them. A complaint was immediately made to the police, but the Public Prosecutor declined to listen to it and threatened the Countess herself with proceedings for simulated robbery. The charge is now revived under circumstances which will ensure an investigation, the accused has betaken himself to Buenos Ayres, where, if common report may be credited, he has already got into fresh troubles.

THE following telegram, despatched from Entoto, Abyssinia, by the Plenipotentiary of the Russian Red Cross Society, has been received at the Society's headquarters here:—"Notwithstanding great difficulties, the Red Cross detachment sent to Abyssinia safely reached Entoto on July 26th, and was received by Prince Mariahn and the officers of the the troops in garrison. After prayers had been offered up, the members were conducted to the Palace, where they were welcomed with the utmost cordiality by the Emperor Menelek, who repeatedly thanked them for the aid brought by delegates of the Red Cross Society to the sick and wounded. Ambulance work has already commenced, and a hospital is being organised. All the members are well."

THE difficulties, we learn without satisfaction, which have hitherto prevented the placing of an illuminated advertisement on the Great Wheel have been at last surmounted by Mr. Seymour Wade, in conjunction with Messrs. Foote and Milne, the electrical engineers; and it is announced that henceforth the advertisement of a well-known London company will flash out of the darkness of the night in letters 30 feet high 300 feet from the ground, readable by the naked eye for ten miles round.

A DUTCH paper recently gave a long account of the musical abilities of English Royal personages. This is what it had to say about the Prince of Wales:—"The Prince of Wales has followed the example of his nephew, the Emperor of Germany, and has just composed a cantata for solo, chorus, and orchestra." Nor is the Duke of York forgotten:—"His son, the Duke of York, has given pianoforte recitals, and his wife, the Duchess May of York, is heard on the banjo, the instrument of the American negroes, which has become popular in the drawing-rooms of London society." This is eclipsed by the paragraph which concludes the article:—"The English Royal Family has given concerts, the proceeds of which are destined to buy new wind instruments for the numerous bands of German musicians which fill London and the other towns of the empire." This extraordinary gossip is traced by a correspondent of the *St. James's* to the following paragaph, which appeared as far back as Jan. 4 of the present year in the *Musical Standard*:—"The Princess Christian has intimated her intention to take part as one of the vocal soloists at a performance of 'Messiah,' which will shortly be given by the Windsor and Eton Choral Society at Slough. We also learn, on the very best authority (our own), that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, not to be outdone by his nephew, the German Emperor, has composed a canteta which will soon be performed in London, and that the Duke of York is contemplating giving a pianoforte recital, which is to be enlivened by banjo solos by the Duchess of York. The proceeds will be devoted to buying new instruments for the many German bands of the metropolis." This was written at the time the German Emperor's artistic abilities were much before the public notice and was intended as an editorial joke, but a fortnight later it was printed in *Le Menestral* in all seriousness, and has probably been travelling round the Continental Press ever since.

A CURIOUS dispute has, according to a Dalziel's telegram from Rome, occurred at Santa Marina, in Abruzzi. The priest of the village, named Palerme, received an order transferring him to another village, but he had made himself such a favourite with the ladies of his parish that they absolutely refused to allow him to leave the place. The Mayor, at the head of the Carabineers, intervened, in order to force the women to release the priest whom they had surrounded, but they held fimly to each other and the soldiers had to charge them in order to get him way. One woman was killed on the spot by a volley, and several others were injured. Finally the priest was literally dragged from their midst and escorted by the Carabineers out of the village while the women were arrested.

THE *Neues Wiener Tablatt* publishes an account by a correspondent of a conversation with a Russian statesman who asserted that the real object of the journey of the Russian Emperor was to "restore disunited Europe," with a special eye to the approaching dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Europe cannot disagree on the question, as that would only serve the interests of Great Britain. The Emperor is said by Russian statesmen to have been highly pleased with his stay in Vienna, but his visit to France will be the "crowning of the edifice."

CYCLISTS are agitating for a concession from English railway companies in the matter of tolls. The wheelmen appear to have been struck with the idea that as they carry all their belongings on their back when travelling on the line, they should not be charged for the conveyance of their machines. Ordinary passengers are allowed a certain quantity of luggage, and the cyclist submits that the weight and encumbrance of his bicylce do not exceed those of the impediments now carried free. The whole question resolves itself into one of personal and impersonal baggage. General considerations of comfort require that a gentleman should, when going from home, take a change of clothes and other articles of toilet, but the railway companies in this country are not yet convinced that a bicycle is a necessary article of apparel. Nor is it quite clear that they are in a position to make it too convenient for wheelmen to take their machines by rail. There is a limit to the capacity of luggage vans, and during the current season the resources of several companies have been severely taxed in order to provide for the cycles.

RENEWED native risings are reported in two districts of German East Africa, and it is thought likely that a force will have to be organised to suppress them.

COMMENTING upon Lord Salisbury's presence at Balmoral during the Emperor's visit, the St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremya"-said:—"Certainly nobody here desires to raise a systamatic opposition to every attempt at a rapprochement between Russia and Great Britain, but the bitter experience of many a long year has taught the Russians that such a rapprochement is extremely difficult to reconcile with their own national interests. If the British Government could prove the contrary, not by words but by actions, everybody in Russia would sincerely hail so complete a change, but at present we see no indication of anything of the kind."

THE effect of the Armenian disturbances was felt last year at Baghdad as elsewhere throughout the Ottoman dominions in Asia. The British Consul-General at that place states in his latest report that during the early part of last year trade was fair, and as rain fell plentifully, the grain crop and wool clip were very good, but when the Armenian question gave rise to political complications business ceased, and, as every body hoarded their resources as much as possible, money became extremely scarce. The Tigris is the most important element in the commerce of Baghdad, and the state of the river is a source of much anxiety. Part of it becomes in the dry season so shallow as to be almost unnavigable, and the channel is becoming more and more shallow owing to neglect and to canals and branches being allowed to drain its waters away into the desert and marshes. Grain was purchased in large quantities for shipment to London and India, and the whole of the wool was exported. The local market for opium was disorganised by the war between China and Japna. The import trade in Manchester goods was large, but unprofitable, and the same was the case considerable trade in sugar. The Consul at Basrah also state in regard to the navigation of the Tigris that it is yearly becoming more difficult, and that there is great danger of the stream being soon wholly unnavigable. Baghdad and Kermanshah, in Persia, receive nearly the whole of their imports through Basrah. There is a considerable export trade through the latter in grain, wool, dates and horses, the last being mrinly exported to India.

MR. VAUGHAN held a long sitting at Bow Street Police Court on September 24, for the examination of Edward Bell, alias Edward J. Ivory, charged with conspiring with Tynan and the men arrested at Rotterdam to promote dynamite explosions. Mr. Gill, who prosecuted for the Treasury, made a long statement, in which he read a number of letters to show that a plot had been carefully arranged. Some evidence was given, and the prisoner was remanded. It is stated that the Government will not take proceedings for the extradition of Kearney and Wallace, the men in custody at Rotterdam, on the ground that the offences with which they could be charged are not included in the Treaty with the Netherlands.

THE arrangements in connection with the complimentary dinner to the Indian Prince, which will be held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Tuesday next, are all but complete. The Mayor will preside, and will be supported by the large majority of the leading officials of both university, town, and country.

THE Navy League, which recently approached the First Lord of the Admiralty with a view to obtaining a Naval Demonstration in Hydepark, or, at least, a Naval Guard of Honour round the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square, on the occasion of the anniversary on October 21st of the Battle of Trafalgar, has received a reply from the authorities intimating that they do not see their way to adopt either part of the suggestion. The decoration of the Nelson Memorial will, however, be carried out by the Navy League in a more extensive fashion than last year. The Column will be entwined the whole of its length with laurel, and at the foot of the pedestal will be placed four immense wreaths; while other wreaths and floral devices are expected to be sent on behalf of several of her Majesty's ships and from various quarters.

MR. GLADSTONE AND "THE GREAT ASSASSIN."

SPEECH AT LIVERPOOL.

MR. GLADSTONE had an enthusiastic reception at a town's meeting at Liverpool yesterday, when, in the presence of an audience of about 6000 persons, called together with reference to the Armenian massacres, he moved a resolution expressing trust that Her Majesty's Ministers, realising the terrible condition in which their fellow-Christians are placed will do every thing possible to obtain for them full security and protection, and assuring Ministers that they may rely on the cordial support of the citizens of Liverpool in whatever steps they may feel it necessary to take for that purpose. The right hon. gentleman said they stood that day on a higher platform than that of party. On this occasion it was a duty to renounce all party sympathies and recollections, and he found that a duty easy to perform. He had a strong belief that the present deplorable situation to whomsoever it might be due, was not due to the act of default of the British Government. He pointed out that the movement in which they were taking part was no crusade against Mohammedanism nor a universal condemnation of the Mohammedans of the Turkish Empire. If the persons on whose behalf they were moving had been Mohammedans or Buddhists, they would have had precisely the same claims on their support. He thought, also, that the discouraging attitude and tone of several of the Continental Governments on this question should not be too hastily assumed to be faithfully representative of the people whom they governed. After dealing with the bold denial of the Porte that the atrocities were the work of the Sultan or his agents, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to urge that the purpose for which they were assembled was not the infliction of revenge. It was a deep and prospective purpose—that of preventing the recurrence of such horrors as had been transacted in Armenia and Constantinople. Those crimes had been inspired, devised, and carried out by the Sultan during a period of eighteen months, and the latest of the series, that in Constantinople, was not worse than the Armenian massacres, but distinguished from them only by its consummate insolence. The Sultan had added massacre to massacre, he remained unpunished and intact, and boldly asserted his innocence and his merit. Was not that exactly the position in which they might expect that he would go forward? After historical illustrations of the fact that previous emancipations of subject races from the Ottoman yoke had scarcely ever been accomplished by the Concert of Europe, Mr. Gladstone said he was quite prepared to admit that both the present and the preceding Ministry had acted rightly in trying to work through the Concert of Europe, though he thought the Powers collectively had undergone miserable disgrace. But matters had now arrived at a point at which it had become necessary to strengthen the hands of the Executive by an expression of the national will, such as was very firmly, and yet cautiously, expressed in the resolution he proposed. They wanted the Government to take every step that was possible, consistently with reason, to put an end to these evils. Neither prudence nor duty, in his opinion, required that they should go to war with united Europe, or plunge that Europe into a state of war. But he denied that the meant that this country should forgo her own right of ultimate judgment on her duties, her powers and principles, and make herself a slave, dragged at the chariot wheels of other Powers. We had an independent part to play, such as we had often played before. He maintained that we had a just title, according to the law of nations, to threaten the Sultan with coercion on the persistent breach of his special treaty obligations to this country. Supposing every effort to obtain direct co-operation from any other European Power failed, we might recall our Ambassador from Constantinople and dismiss the Turkish Minister from London. That would be a withdrawal of countenance and an escape from responsibility, so far as it went. If after that we had unhappily to come to the point of sole action, this country ought in the most binding way to disclaim any intention of gaining individual advantage. It was said that such steps as he was suggesting would mean a European war. He did not believe it; he did not believe that Europe, or any part of Europe, would make war to insure the continuance of these massacres. But, in his judgment, it would be far better to run the risk, which he believed to be no risk at all, of having to recede than to continue in the present state of things, in which we were, in effect, co-operators with the Sultan. Mr. Gladstone closed by again urging that the nation should extricate itself from an ambiguous position, and have no more to do with countenancing a Sovereign who had been guilty of the most terrible and monstrous series of proceedings that had ever been recorded in the history of human crime. The resolution was carried unanimously.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, acknowledging a resolution passed at a meeting in Rochdale in reference to the massacres, expresses his concurrence in its terms, except in so far as it recommends action, if necessary, by her Majesty's Government without the co-operation of the other Powers. For England to interfere in this grave and terrible matter without the co-operation of other European Powe's would be, in Lord Rosbery's judgment, to court a European war.

THE TSAR AT BALMORAL.

THE Emperor and Empress of Russia, in their yacht the Standart, passed the Bass Rock about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning (Sept. 22), steamed up the Firth of Forth, and anchored west of the Channel Fleet, which fired a Royal salute. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Russian Ambassador, and the Earl of Rosebery, as Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian, left Leith on the Tantallon Castle, lunched on board the Royal yacht, and then, with the Imperial visitors, returned to the port in the Castle Liner. The weather was very wet, but enormous crowds lined the route from the pier to the railway station, heartily cheering the Emperor and Empress. On landing, their Majesties were welcomed by the Provost of Leigh, and received an address from the Edinburgh Corporation. The train left at half-past two. Stops were made at Dundee and Ferryhill Junction, where addresses were presented from Municipalities of Dundee and Aberdeen respectively. Ballater was reached about 7 pm. Here there were decorations, illuminations, and large crowds notwithstanding the still pouring rain. The drive to Balmoral occupied an hour. From the Bridge of Balmoral to the Castle their Imperial Majesties were escorted by a torch light procession. They were met at the entrance of the Castle by the Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Their Majesties afterwards dined with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

The Tsar's movements at Balmoral, on Wednesday, were interfered with by the wet weather. A grouse drive on the moors arranged for the morning had to be abandoned; but in the afternoon His Majesty, in company with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, went deer driving at Glenechel, and the Emperor shot a fine stag. Yesterday the Tsar and Tsaritsa accompanied the Queen in a drive to Ballochbine Forest. The Princess of Wales, with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles arrived at Balmoral yesterday.

The Queen (*Truth* says) has summoned Lord Pembroke to Balmoral, a fact which has excited some comment, as the Lord Steward is not usually in attendence at Court during the private visits of foreign Royalties. The Emperor Nicholas has requested that he might have an opportunity of meeting Lord Pembroke, who is a great-grandson of Prince Woronzow, a Russian territorial magnate, who was for a great number of years one of the most prominent personages at the Court of St. Petersburg, and was long the Russian Ambassador in London. Prince Woronzow was born in 1744, and he died in London in 1832.

The arrangements for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of Russia on their visit to Paris have been made public. Their Majesties will remain five days in France, from the 3rd to the 9th of October. On the afternoon of the 7th the Emperor will lay the foundation-stone of the great bridge which will be the chief monument of the International Exhibition to be held in 1900, and which will be named after His Majesty. It has been officially decided that the grand reviews shall take place at the Chalons Camp on the last day of the Emperor's stay.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE text is published of a letter said to have been addressed by Prince Bismarck to the Governor of Texas on the silver question, which is being used by Mr. Bryan in the prosecution of his candidature for the Presidency. The letter says that the writer has always had a predilection for a double standard, and still thinks it advisable to bring about an understanding between the States principally interested in the world's commerce in the direction of a double standard. If North America could find it compatible with its interests to take an independent step in that direction, he believes that such action would have a favourable influence on the establishment of an international agreement and the adhesion of the European States.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR COPE, the famous palæontologist and comparative anatomist, who is President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, first became known to fame in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. Many years ago he distinguished himself in a dispute on a subject of natural history with several of his fellow-workers bearing rather singular names, which gave rise to the following verse :—

If Gabb should have the gift of Gill
(As Gill has gift of Gabb),
'Twould show a want of judgment still
To try and Cope with Meek.

An idea of Professor Cope's address will be gathered from the following citation :—Some of us are attracted by a love of the beautiful, whether it be the beauty of perfect mechanism, of form, or of law in operation ; others have an interest in the origin and destiny of the human race ; others are adventurous explorers, while many simply desire to know. Science has a high utilitarian value, and it also promotes human happiness. The man of science pursues the truth wherever it may lead, and often gains unexpected benefits. Scientific methods require a reasonable use of the results of observation and experiment. Thus correct habits of thought are formed : we study facts first and then draw our inferences. Theories should not be valued for any more than they are worth. Labour brings its substantial reward; but there is a pleasure in activity itself. Scientific men teach that the mental life is worth living, and gives as much pleasure as the physical life. They demand free thought as well as thought that is careful and judicious and beneficial. The future of science will be greater than the past ; and its honest, diligent cultivation will more largely affect the national life than it has ever done heretofore.

Professor William Lazenby, Vice-President to the Social and Economic Section of the American Association for the Advancement of science, is a believer in fruit as a diet, and has shown by chemical analysis and percentage tables what parts of different fruits go to build up the compounds of the human body. He gave the results of experiments made for years at the Ohio State University and elsewhere, proving that a family can get a good living from a small area of well situated ground by raising small fruits, flowers, and forced vegetables. From the æsthetic and hygienic point of view, horticulture is also highly recommended by him, because the close association with nature in her most beautiful forms which it ensures tends to develop the best sides of the character. He considers that the movement for founding horticultural colonies should be encouraged, as it will tend to relieve the unwholesome congestion of the population in the towns, and he asserts that in no other way can so many be provided with homes, good living, and regular work.

His idea of a model horticultural colony is in one hundred to five hundred families settled on a suitable tract of land embracing about an acre for each individual. The colony should be within a reasonable distance of some large commercial centre. It should be divided into a few small central lots for mechanics and merchants, and into large lots of one to ten acres for horticulture. There should of course, be a schoolhouse, town hall, public park, &c. The streets should be shaded with trees, and every owner of a lot or graden should be encouraged to beautify and adorn it. A co-operative effort of this kind would secure a comfortable home for any family that can contribute from 300 to 400 dollars at least. One-tenth of the land required to support the same number of people under the old system would be sufficient, he belives, under the co-operative system. Few draught animals and expensive machinery would be required, and man's gregarious instinct would be satisfied.

The establishment of model farms, orchards, kitchen gardens, and plantations in connection with the primary schools of Russia is in keeping with Professor Lazenby's ideas. The land is usually a free grant from the village or some landlord, and the expenses of maintenance are voted by the district councils. In the province of Ekaterinoslav nearly every school has its garden farm and woodland, where the children are taught horticulture, agriculture, and forestry by a master, and the movement is spreading to other parts of Russia. We hope to see it extend to the United Kingdom and the Colonies. There is no work better suited for the healthy development of children than this, and none more likely to give them a taste for country life and keep them from drifting to the towns.

"Nature" gives some details of the late cyclone in Paris, which, having come from trained scientific observers, are to be trusted more implicitly than ordinary reports. It had been showery from noon on the day of the cyclone, and towards the last of the showers, about 3 p.m., the tornado or whirlwind began. M. Angot, head of the Meteorological Bureau, noticed some small dark clouds whirling against the wind. A flash of lightning fell from the clouds. The barometer suddenly dropped six millimetres as the clouds passed over the Tour St. Jacques. Trees began to fall or lose their limbs, under the storm, as it advanced from the Tour St. Jacques to the Boulevard dela Villette, a track of nearly two miles running north-north-east. Boats were torn from their moorings, omnibuses overturned roofs blown off, windows broken, a kiosk in front of the Ambigu Theatre, containing two policemen, was whisked to the other side of the boulevard, without injuring the constables, heavy rain flooded the streets and cellars. Most of the harm was done in a distance of about a hundred yards. In all, five persons were killed, seventy wounded, and about a hundred trees uprooted.

Mr. James Dredge, the British Executive Commissioner for the Antwerp Exhibition, has enjoyed a long and intimate experience of international exhibitions, in France and other foreign countries. As our readers know, he was a Commissioner for this country at the World's Fair, Chicago. Mr. Dredge is one of the editors and proprietors of "Engineering," and author of several important or standard works. By his great experience, tact, and ability, he is admirably well-fitted for the post which he has undertaken to fill as representative of Great Britain at the forthcoming exhibitions.

An animal "made of tinplate" of the shape of an elongated fir cone, about three feet in length, which crackles and rustles with every movement, is one of the latest acquisitions of the Zoological Society of London. Its name is the Pangolin, or Scaly Ant-eater, and it belongs to the same family group as the Armadillo and Platypus. It has excited great attention at the "Zoo," for it—if we are correctly informed—the first animal of the kind which has been exhibited there. Its home is where the termites, or white ants, are found ; for the animal feeds on these destructive creatures, and possesses claws which are designed to break down their strongholds. The claws are also necessary for burrowing in the ground, for the pangolin excavates a cave for himself and his mate eight feet or so below the surface of the earth, and in this strange home one or two young are produced every year. The pangolin at present at the "Zoo" is fed upon ants and their eggs, and also exhibits a partiality for cockroaches scalded in milk. The scales with which its body is covered are hard and sharp as steel, and it can give a terribly cutting blow with its powerful tail. It can roll its body up into a ball like a hedgehog when it so wills.

It was some time ago pointed out by Nordenskiold, the Swedish scientist, that water might often be found by boring through granite and other crystaline rocks, his theory being that changes of temperature must cause shearing strains between the upper and lower layers, which would lead to fissures through which surface water would percolate. A well made in 1894 on the Swedish coast under such conditions is now yielding four thousand four hundred gallons of fresh water a day, and other wells have since been bored to about a similar depth (one hundred and ten feet) which give encouraging results. It is believed that many lighthouses and other outlying stations can be provided with fresh water by boring through the rocks upon which they are situated.

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Professor of Chemistry.
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I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
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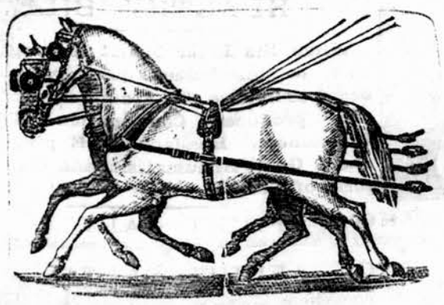

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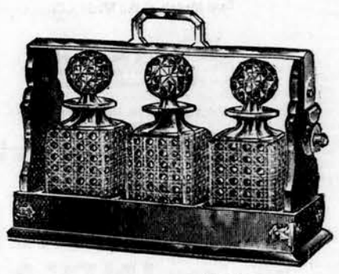

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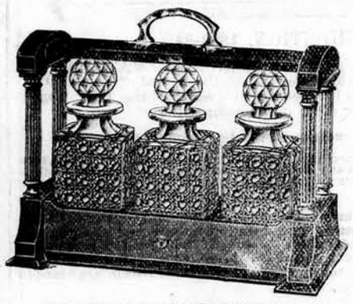

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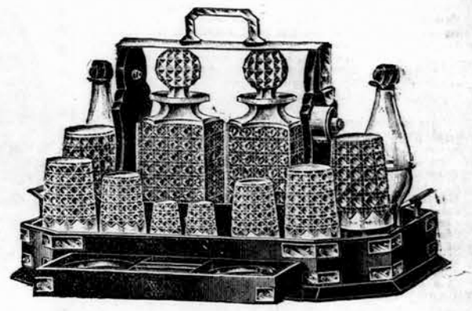

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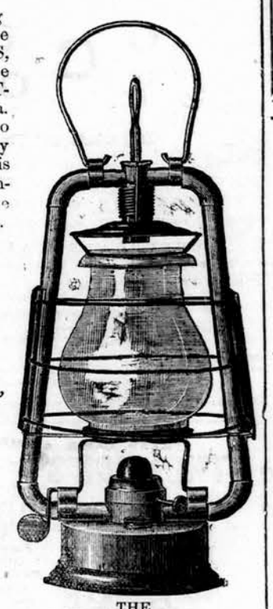

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